

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—M. Brisson was today elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 347 votes, against 33 given to the Duc de Broglie and 18 to the Marquis de Sade. The discussion of Tunisian affairs is not expected to take place before Monday. The Cabinet will resign as soon as the debate is concluded, and M. Gambetta will then proceed to form a Ministry. It is stated that M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador in London, has agreed to accept the portfolio of the Minister of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 4. Evening.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson, on taking the chair, thanked the House for electing him to the office of President, and declared that he would endeavour to follow the example set him by his predecessors. He added that the country had shown at the last elections that it desired to consolidate the Republican system of Government on the basis of legality. M. Brisson proceeded to announce that he had received notice of three interpellations upon the Tunisian question. M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council, thereupon ascended the tribune, and said he wished to state the position of the Cabinet with regard to these interpellations. The Cabinet had always considered that its powers would expire with the Chamber from which it emanated. Its resolve to retire from office, which would be carried out whatever happened, had only been adjourned in order that a reply might be made to all the charges brought against its conduct, and that its joint responsibility should be completely asserted. The Minister, in conclusion, said that previous to retiring from power he would give what explanations he considered necessary, and the sooner the debate commenced the better it would be for the country and the Republic. M. Naquet then proposed that the discussion of the interpellations should take place on Monday, and the House fixed the discussion for to-morrow.

PARIS, Nov. 5. Evening.—In today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Jules Ferry, the Premier, rose to defend the policy of the Government in regard to the Tunisian question. Reminding the Chamber of the origin and causes of the expedition to Tunis, which was the result of the necessity of protecting the frontier of Algeria, M. Ferry pointed out that this policy had been pursued by all former Governments. A French protectorate over the country was inevitable. The debate was adjourned till Monday, and the House rose.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

PARIS, Nov. 3. Evening.—The conference between the English and French commissioners for the conclusion of a commercial treaty terminated to-day. It is semi-officially stated that the numerous delicate questions which were raised during the negotiations were discussed by the commissioners on both sides in a most conciliatory spirit, and that the points on which no arrangement has yet been reached, will be settled through the ordinary diplomatic channels. The cordiality, it is added, manifested by the commissioners of both countries affords ground for the belief that a definitive agreement will be concluded at no distant date.

PARIS, Nov. 3. Evening.—The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce was signed this afternoon; and the signature of the treaties with Portugal and Holland is imminent.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The American line steamer Indiana, having on board the Hon. L. Sackville-West, the new British Minister to the United States, arrived here yesterday, but the formal reception was postponed until to-day. This morning the reception committee went on board the Indiana, and the Mayor of Philadelphia and the citizens of the city were present. Mr. West, who had hardly known how sufficiently to thank the committee for the kindness with which they had welcomed him. Of the relations of England and America he had no need to say anything. Her Majesty's sympathy with the American people had been unmistakably shown. He would use his best endeavours to maintain and strengthen the amicable relations hitherto existing between the two countries. He must, however, excuse himself from saying more at that time.—The party on landing proceeded to the Continental Hotel, where luncheon was served. Later on Mr. West was escorted to the City Hall, where the Mayor made a brief speech welcoming his excellency to Philadelphia and the United States. To-night a banquet in Mr. West's honour is to be given at St. George's Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—At the reception given to the new British Minister, the Hon. Sackville-West, by the British societies at St. George's Hall, in this city, yesterday, Mr. Blaine delivered a speech in which he declared that he could echo, both heartily and cheerfully, every word that had been said with reference to the sympathy and fraternity existing between the two countries. He added that he came to the banquet especially to pay tribute to the great Sovereign whom Mr. West represented. "In loyalty to that lady, and admiration for that gracious Sovereign," proceeded Mr. Blaine, "this nation is not to be outdone even by the people of England." In conclusion, the Secretary of State proposed a toast to the Queen, which was responded to with cheers. Mr. West, in reply, reiterated that he would endeavour to foster friendly feeling between the two countries. Other speeches were made which were characterised by expressions of the warmest sympathy and fraternal feelings towards Great Britain and affectionate allusions to Queen Victoria.

TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4. Evening.—Said Pasha had an interview with Mr. Bourke to-day, and informed him that he had resolved to cede the proceeds of the Tumbek tax towards supplying the deficiency for the payment of 1 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. sinking fund on the debt. Mr. Bourke, yielding to the urgent representations of Mr. Foster, has abandoned the idea of limiting the principal of the Galata debt to £1,000,000. The Ottoman Bank has advanced £1,000,000 to the Porte on condition that former advances, amounting to £2,700,000, should be repaid in the form of cereals, and by bills accepted by the Customs administration. The question of the Black Sea lifeboat dues has been arranged. The Porte has agreed to the terms proposed by the Ambassadors in the matter, and Lord Dufferin has given orders that the money paid by the captains of vessels to the British Consulate by order of "Goeben" shall be refunded.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4. Evening.—The Evacuation Commission will leave to-morrow to superintend the surrender of Volo to Greece. In deference to the representations of the Ambassadors, the Porte, and the Hel-

lenic Government have agreed to accept a compromise with regard to the Kritiri-Yarkos line of frontier.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The Marquis of Lorne left Ottawa to-day and embarks here to-morrow for England. The Mayor of Ottawa and the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec read addresses to his excellency, expressing the esteem, respect, and attachment of the people towards him.

CRUISE OF THE ROYAL PRINCES.

HONG KONG, Nov. 3.—Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales are expected to arrive here on board H.M.S. Bacchante, on December 25.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.—The Right Hon. Grant Duff arrived here this morning and was immediately afterwards sworn in as Governor of the Madras Presidency.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, Nov. 3.—General Foregemol's column had some very severe fighting on its march to Kairouan, having been attacked almost daily by the Arabs. General Etienne has been appointed provisional governor of Sousse and Kairouan. The presence of large bodies of the insurgents in the vicinity of the latter place will necessitate the despatch of strong reconnoitring parties.

TUNIS, Nov. 4.—The Bey, replying to M. Roustan's congratulations on the occasion of the Balm Festival, expressed a hope that the French army would soon triumph over the insurrection, and that the country would speedily become prosperous under the protectorate of France. He also gave expression to his entire devotedness towards France, feeling, as he said, that without her moral and material support Tunis would be lost. Replying to General Japy, the Bey pointed out that the religion of the Arabs commanded submission to their Sovereign, adding that at all times certain tribes had been wanting in that submission, and that gunshot had always been found necessary to compel their obedience.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—A despatch received here to-day from Tunis, states that the occupation of Kairouan by the French troops has had the effect of disheartening the insurgents, and that numerous tribes, especially the Ziaas, have asked that an amnesty should be proclaimed, whereupon they promise to deliver up the instigators of the revolt.

NEW MILITARY LAW FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—The Military Ordinance Gazette of to-day publishes a provisional military law just issued for Bosnia and the Herzegovina, which was sanctioned by the Emperor on the 24th ult. It imposes upon the inhabitants of the newly-acquired provinces the duty of taking their share in the defence of the whole Austro-Hungarian empire, and extends to them the operation of the military law now in force in Hungary and Austria. In regard to details, the new law introduces only certain innovations necessitated by the entry of Mohammedans into the army. They consist of the omission of pork from the diet apportioned to these recruits; exemption from the duty of kneeling in prayer; the nomination of two Imams, with the rank of army chaplains, and regulations paying regard to the behoofs of the Mohammedan faith respecting prayers and oblations.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE JEWISH QUESTION.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—To-day's National Gazette states that a few days ago Prince Bismarck received a Jewish gentleman, owner of a large manufacturing establishment, as a guest at his country seat. The prince on that occasion made some observations on the subject of his position towards the Jewish question, and declared that he most decidedly disapproved of the war waged against the Jews, whether it was based upon grounds of religion, or even of race. He would never be a party to measures for in any way crippling the rights to which the Jews were constitutionally entitled. Their mental organisation imbued them with a tendency towards criticism and opposition, but he made no difference between Christian and Jewish opponents of his economical policy, which he defended from a conviction that it would be beneficial to the country. In replying to addresses and telegrams he fulfilled a duty of politeness, and he would have replied just as politely to any expressions of support from the Progressist Party, but had not received any.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The Deutsche Tagesblatt, the organ of the anti-semitic party, to-day states that the Conservative Committee of this city has telegraphed to Prince Bismarck that the Conservatives will unflinchingly continue to oppose the Berlin Progressist Ring. The following reply was sent:—"Many thanks for your telegram. I shall be grateful for any support which I may receive in the struggle against the aims of the Progressist party which, I am convinced, are prejudicial to the Emperor and the Empire." (Signed) BISMARCK.

TRIAL OF GUTEAU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Guteau's counsel has again applied to the court for a postponement of the trial, and has complained of the clamour raised against his client's witnesses and the assistant counsel. He does not propose to abandon as yet the plea of the court's incompetence to try the case.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON MERV.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says he is in a position to state that, notwithstanding all that has taken place, the town of Merv will shortly be occupied by Russian troops. After stating that serious dissensions exist in the family of the Shah, and describing the nature of them, the correspondent continues:—"The Sirdar Torkhman, one of the chiefs of the Tekke Turcomans, has arrived at Merv to negotiate on behalf of the Russian Government the submission of all the Turcoman tribes. Meanwhile, and in view of the occupation of the town, the Russian railway on the eastern frontier of Persia has been completed as far as Kizil Arvat, and a depot of arms has been established at Askabad. The Russian authorities trust the occupation will be carried out peacefully without serious opposition on the part of the British Government."

LAMBETH BATHS MEETING.—The opening meeting of the winter season connected with the Lambeth Baths was held last evening, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who came in state. He was supported by Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Mr. Arthur Cohen, M.P., Mr. Andrew Dunn, &c. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that it gave him great pleasure to make the exception of coming in state, but he did so in honour to the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who had done so much to improve, profit, and elevate the masses in South London, especially aiming at the fatal curse of intemperance. Mr. Andrew Dunn moved a resolution approving the work done by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who had now been twenty-five years at the work. The resolution was seconded and carried. An address was then read, after which a purse containing 300 guineas was handed to the Rev. G. M. Murphy by the Lord Mayor. An oil portrait, intended for Mr. Murphy, was exhibited. In replying the Rev. G. M. Murphy heartily thanked those who had subscribed to the testimonial. He hoped that in the coming session every possible effort would be made to promote the work of religion, temperance, and education.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

The illness of the Lord Chancellor.

At a late hour on Friday, Lord Selborne's medical advisers informed his lordship that, although his physical condition had much improved within the past few days, yet further rest and quiet were absolutely necessary; and further, that any judicial mental strain, of however slight a character, must retard for a very lengthened period a perfect recovery. Lord Selborne, it is rumoured, felt the force of this argument, and it is believed that the Royal Seal will at once be put into Commission.

Mr. Justice Hammen's indisposition.

We are sorry to have to state that there is very little probability of Mr. Justice Hammen being able to preside in the Divorce and Probate Division during the present Michaelmas sittings. His lordship's unfavourable symptoms have not shown a declining tendency. It is rumoured that a consultation of the judges will be held with the view of facilitating and, to a certain extent, amalgamating the work of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions.

Earl Granville.

Earl Granville is confined to his room at Walmer Castle by a sharp attack of gout, which may prevent his being present at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Wednesday next.

Lord Cadogan.

The following bulletin was issued yesterday:—"Lord Cadogan is making satisfactory progress. There are no unfavourable symptoms, and the fever is decreasing." Dr. Jenner goes down to Brighton to-day to see his lordship.

Death of the Dean of Wells.

The Very Rev. Geo. Henry Sacherell Johnson, M.A., Dean of Wells, died on Friday night at Weston-super-Mare, where he had been sojourning to recruit his health. He had been in a precarious state for weeks, and unconscious for the last few days. He was instituted 1854. The stipend of the dean was £1,000 a year.

Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen.

Sir James Paget, M.D., and Alexander Bain, LL.D., late Professor of Logic in Aberdeen University, were yesterday morning formally nominated for the Rectorship of Aberdeen University, in succession to Lord Rosebery, whose term of office has expired. The polling takes place on the 12th instant.

Mr. Barclay, M.P., and his Constituents.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Barclay, M.P. for Forfarshire, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Arbroath, on the Land Question. He said it was necessary that there should be a considerable reduction of rent, and the reduction should be permanent. He supported the solution of the land question which had received the support of the English Farmers' Alliance, of which he was vice-president, and which included what he called perpetuity of tenure. There must be a change, but it should be brought about with the least disturbance of the present relations.

Representation of Tiverton.

Mr. Robert J. Webster was invited by the Conservatives of Tiverton to become their candidate. He yesterday declined the invitation, on the ground that local influence is brought to bear against any Conservative candidate, and that in any bill for the redistribution of seats Tiverton would not be permitted to retain its Parliamentary representation.

Presentation to an Ex-M.P.

General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, late M.P. for Sunderland, was last night presented by the Liberal Club of that town with an address, thanking him for his political services to the constituency. The gallant officer, who has just recovered from serious illness, suitably acknowledged the compliment.

A Long Separation.

At the Sunderland Police court, yesterday, Mr. Hodson, of London, appeared in answer to a summons issued at the instance of the Sunderland Board of Guardians, calling upon him to maintain his wife, who lives in Sunderland. It is 25 years since the defendant lived with his wife. The defendant's solicitor applied for a remand, which was granted. Mr. Barker, for the Guardians, said he was prepared to prove that Mr. Hodson was the woman's husband.

Murder by a Noncommissioned Officer.

At Doncaster, yesterday morning, a man named Redding, sergeant-major of the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry, murdered his child by beating its brains out with part of a stone table which he had previously broken. Redding, since he served in India, has been in bad health. He is in custody.

Fire at an Ironfoundry.

The ironfoundry of Messrs. Polyblank, Newton Abbot, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, one of the workshops, in which several hundred men are employed, being entirely consumed. It was at first feared that the steam boiler would burst, and the whistle was set to work to warn people of the danger; but the fire was, by great efforts, got under about three a.m. The damage amounts to several thousand pounds, and is fully covered by insurance.

Strike in the Cork Butter Market.

The employees in the Cork Butter Market have struck in consequence of an application in reference to their wages having been refused by the committee. The whole business of the market is consequently at a standstill. Their wages were reduced last year, but in July last they were restored to their former standard. The men now claim the difference of the two rates during the time the reduction lasted.

Landlord Combination.

A meeting of landlords was held yesterday, at the Town-hall, Ennis, presided over by Lord Inchiquin, when a sub-committee was formed, to work with the landlords' branch in Dublin, to watch the landlords' interests under the Land Act. It was also agreed that those landlords whose hounds were boycotted last year should resume hunting.

An Armed Visit.

On Friday night the houses of the tenants living on the estate of Mr. J. W. Kelly, an engineer, near Westport, were visited by an armed and disguised party of men, who, after firing several shots, cautioned them against paying their rents. Notwithstanding this threat several of the tenants paid their rents yesterday.

The Lash.

At the Manchester Assizes yesterday, Patrick Cairns and John Callaghan were found guilty of robbery, with violence, at Burnley, in September. They attacked a man named Clayton, and, after robbing him, knocked him down, and kicked him about the head and face and body, until he was frightfully mutilated. The judge said the only way to reach such men was through their backs, and he sentenced them to twenty-five lashes each.

with the cat, in addition to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Death on the Railway.

A foreman bricklayer, named William Edgar, belonging to Hebburn-on-Tyne, while walking along the North-Eastern Railway near that place, yesterday morning, was struck down by a passing train. His head was nearly severed from his body, and his shoulders were fearfully shattered. It was foggy at the time.

Explosion of a Cannon.

A shocking accident occurred at Cleckheaton yesterday evening. James White, aged 26 years, married, employed as miller's drayman at Spen Corn Mills, Cleckheaton, and five or six other young men, were engaged firing a heavy iron cannon at Spen Bank. On making the fifth charge, White stepped close to the cannon, to relight the piece, as he believed it had gone out when the cannon exploded with terrific force, shaking it in many pieces, one of which, weighing about ten pounds, struck him in the mouth, lifting the man up in the air, and he then fell to the ground quite dead. His face was shockingly disfigured. He leaves a wife and one young child. His companions had a miraculous escape.

LATEST SPORTING.

PREDICTIONS FOR THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

For the Liverpool Cup, run on Thursday, the Field predicts Valour or Post Obit; County Gentlemen, Valour; Lord and Water, Post Obit; Bel's Life, Coastmaster or Experiment; Sporting Life, Post Obit or Master Ned; Liverpool, Master Ned or Experiment; Shipley Fleet, Post Obit or Coastmaster; Licensed Victuallers' Gazette, Pegasus or Post Obit.

UNITED CLUBS FOUR-OAR REGATTA.

The late Mr. Fred Ralph, the well-known boat builder and host of the White Horse, Wandsworth, promoted, some few years back, a regatta for tradesmen's clubs, and this year his widow offered prizes for similar races. Numerous clubs sent in their names, and the event was commenced on October 29, and continued yesterday, when the second round was got through, and the crews, stroked by the following, are left in to compete for the prizes, but the date is not yet fixed on which they will start.—G. Perkins, J. Harbord, J. Tarryer, D. Godwin, and G. Saunders.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB WINTER MEETING.

With a programme containing nine events for decision the Winter Meeting of the above club, which was held at the club grounds, Stamford Bridge, Fulham, yesterday, provided an excellent afternoon's sport. Fortunately, the weather was fine throughout the proceedings, and being as mild as spring—some thousands of spectators were present, the company including a large contingent of ladies. The running of W. G. George was the chief feature of the afternoon, as the Three Miles Handicap he started from scratch and elapsed all previous records, by winning the splendid time of 14 minutes and 22 seconds. The hand of the 11th Hussars played a selection of charming music during the afternoon, which did much to enliven the proceedings. The open handicaps received numerous entries, and generally produced large fields and included many of the crack English athletes, but G. W. Phillips being unopposed in the Quarter Mile Challenge Cup, was not called upon to appear, and still retains the title. The following is a brief review of the racing:—SEVEN MILES WALKING CHALLENGE CUP.—G. P. Beckley (holder) 1; J. A. Squires, 2. A good race for 47 miles, when Beckley drew away and won by 140 yds. Time, 45 min. 21 sec. 400 YARDS CHALLENGE CUP.—W. P. Phillips (holder) unopposed. ONE MILE CHALLENGE CUP.—S. K. Holman, 1; J. A. Voelcker, 2; H. H. Thomas (holder), 3. Thomas led until entering the straight, then lost time when Holman got in front, and won by 50 yards from Voelcker. Time, 4 min. 32 sec. 100 YARDS MEMBERS' HANDICAP 58 entries.—Final heat.—W. P. Phillips, 1; H. R. Hall, 2; R. Dwyer, 11. Won by half a yard; four yards between second and third. Time, 19 1/2 sec. 300 YARDS CHALLENGE CUP (Handicap).—G. Pannock, 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Won by half a yard; four yards between second and third. Time, 19 1/2 sec. ONE MILE BYRLE HANDICAP.—Final heat.—E. B. Andrews, 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Won by half a yard; four yards between second and third. Time, 2 min. 56 1/2 sec. 200 YARDS OPEN HANDICAP.—Final heat.—F. W. Robinson, L.A.C., 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Won by half a yard; four yards between second and third. Time, 1 min. 13 1/2 sec. Fix race. THREE MILES OPEN HANDICAP.—W. G. George, Moseley Harriers, scratch; 1; W. H. Tucker, Unattached, 35 yards start; 2; G. A. Dunlop, 40 yards start; 3; G. Pannock, 45 yards start; 4; G. Pannock, 50 yards start; 5; G. Pannock, 55 yards start; 6; G. Pannock, 60 yards start; 7; G. Pannock, 65 yards start; 8; G. Pannock, 70 yards start; 9; G. Pannock, 75 yards start; 10; G. Pannock, 80 yards start; 11; G. Pannock, 85 yards start; 12; G. Pannock, 90 yards start; 13; G. Pannock, 95 yards start; 14; G. Pannock, 100 yards start; 15; G. Pannock, 105 yards start; 16; G. Pannock, 110 yards start; 17; G. Pannock, 115 yards start; 18; G. Pannock, 120 yards start; 19; G. Pannock, 125 yards start; 20; G. Pannock, 130 yards start; 21; G. Pannock, 135 yards start; 22; G. Pannock, 140 yards start; 23; G. Pannock, 145 yards start; 24; G. Pannock, 150 yards start; 25; G. Pannock, 155 yards start; 26; G. Pannock, 160 yards start; 27; G. Pannock, 165 yards start; 28; G. Pannock, 170 yards start; 29; G. Pannock, 175 yards start; 30; G. Pannock, 180 yards start; 31; G. Pannock, 185 yards start; 32; G. Pannock, 190 yards start; 33; G. Pannock, 195 yards start; 34; G. Pannock, 200 yards start; 35; G. Pannock, 205 yards start; 36; G. Pannock, 210 yards start; 37; G. Pannock, 215 yards start; 38; G. Pannock, 220 yards start; 39; G. Pannock, 225 yards start; 40; G. Pannock, 230 yards start; 41; G. Pannock, 235 yards start; 42; G. Pannock, 240 yards start; 43; G. Pannock, 245 yards start; 44; G. Pannock, 250 yards start; 45; G. Pannock, 255 yards start; 46; G. Pannock, 260 yards start; 47; G. Pannock, 265 yards start; 48; G. Pannock, 270 yards start; 49; G. Pannock, 275 yards start; 50; G. Pannock, 280 yards start; 51; G. Pannock, 285 yards start; 52; G. Pannock, 290 yards start; 53; G. Pannock, 295 yards start; 54; G. Pannock, 300 yards start; 55; G. Pannock, 305 yards start; 56; G. Pannock, 310 yards start; 57; G. Pannock, 315 yards start; 58; G. Pannock, 320 yards start; 59; G. Pannock, 325 yards start; 60; G. Pannock, 330 yards start; 61; G. Pannock, 335 yards start; 62; G. Pannock, 340 yards start; 63; G. Pannock, 345 yards start; 64; G. Pannock, 350 yards start; 65; G. Pannock, 355 yards start; 66; G. Pannock, 360 yards start; 67; G. Pannock, 365 yards start; 68; G. Pannock, 370 yards start; 69; G. Pannock, 375 yards start; 70; G. Pannock, 380 yards start; 71; G. Pannock, 385 yards start; 72; G. Pannock, 390 yards start; 73; G. Pannock, 395 yards start; 74; G. Pannock, 400 yards start; 75; G. Pannock, 405 yards start; 76; G. Pannock, 410 yards start; 77; G. Pannock, 415 yards start; 78; G. Pannock, 420 yards start; 79; G. Pannock, 425 yards start; 80; G. Pannock, 430 yards start; 81; G. Pannock, 435 yards start; 82; G. Pannock, 440 yards start; 83; G. Pannock, 445 yards start; 84; G. Pannock, 450 yards start; 85; G. Pannock, 455 yards start; 86; G. Pannock, 460 yards start; 87; G. Pannock, 465 yards start; 88; G. Pannock, 470 yards start; 89; G. Pannock, 475 yards start; 90; G. Pannock, 480 yards start; 91; G. Pannock, 485 yards start; 92; G. Pannock, 490 yards start; 93; G. Pannock, 495 yards start; 94; G. Pannock, 500 yards start; 95; G. Pannock, 505 yards start; 96; G. Pannock, 510 yards start; 97; G. Pannock, 515 yards start; 98; G. Pannock, 520 yards start; 99; G. Pannock, 525 yards start; 100; G. Pannock, 530 yards start; 101; G. Pannock, 535 yards start; 102; G. Pannock, 540 yards start; 103; G. Pannock, 545 yards start; 104; G. Pannock, 550 yards start; 105; G. Pannock, 555 yards start; 106; G. Pannock, 560 yards start; 107; G. Pannock, 565 yards start; 108; G. Pannock, 570 yards start; 109; G. Pannock, 575 yards start; 110; G. Pannock, 580 yards start; 111; G. Pannock, 585 yards start; 112; G. Pannock, 590 yards start; 113; G. Pannock, 595 yards start; 114; G. Pannock, 600 yards start; 115; G. Pannock, 605 yards start; 116; G. Pannock, 610 yards start; 117; G. Pannock, 615 yards start; 118; G. Pannock, 620 yards start; 119; G. Pannock, 625 yards start; 120; G. Pannock, 630 yards start; 121; G. Pannock, 635 yards start; 122; G. Pannock, 640 yards start; 123; G. Pannock, 645 yards start; 124; G. Pannock, 650 yards start; 125; G. Pannock, 655 yards start; 126; G. Pannock, 660 yards start; 127; G. Pannock, 665 yards start; 128; G. Pannock, 670 yards start; 129; G. Pannock, 675 yards start; 130; G. Pannock, 680 yards start; 131; G. Pannock, 685 yards start; 132; G. Pannock, 690 yards start; 133; G. Pannock, 695 yards start; 134; G. Pannock, 700 yards start; 135; G. Pannock, 705 yards start; 136; G. Pannock, 710 yards start; 137; G. Pannock, 715 yards start; 138; G. Pannock, 720 yards start; 139; G. Pannock, 725 yards start; 140; G. Pannock, 730 yards start; 141; G. Pannock, 735 yards start; 142; G. Pannock, 740 yards start; 143; G. Pannock, 745 yards start; 144; G. Pannock, 750 yards start; 145; G. Pannock, 755 yards start; 146; G. Pannock, 760 yards start; 147; G. Pannock, 765 yards start; 148; G. Pannock, 770 yards start; 149; G. Pannock, 775 yards start; 150; G. Pannock, 780 yards start; 151; G. Pannock, 785 yards start; 152; G. Pannock, 790 yards start; 153; G. Pannock, 795 yards start; 154; G. Pannock, 800 yards start; 155; G. Pannock, 805 yards start; 156; G. Pannock, 810 yards

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

The great Hanlan-Ross match has practically collapsed, for I regard this postponement to the spring as being equivalent to the parliamentary formula, "that the bill be read this day six months," which is only a euphemism for throwing it out altogether. Wallace Ross, it appears, started an objection to the spot originally chosen for the race, namely *Crève Cœur Lake*, St. Louis—although when first mooted he was willing enough to row there. As Ross was unable, or unwilling, to name another scene of action within twenty-four hours, as arranged, it was agreed to postpone the race till the spring—when, as I have said, may be taken practically as meaning that the men do not intend to row, at any rate, the race, when it does come off, if ever, will be rowed upon the Thames, a river for which all these Transatlantic scullers have a liking. Perhaps the real reason for the postponement is that the people who are behind the scenes, pulling the wires, see their way to making more money in spring than in winter. November is an absurd month for rowing matches. The very worst season of the year for training on the river, and the odds are in favour of the course being enveloped in fog on the day of the race. I am speaking now of England, and in America I imagine the ice is just as formidable an enemy in November as fog over here.

Trickett now wants to row Hanlan at once for the Championship of the World, but the latter is disgusted with the treatment he has met with in the Ross affair, and declines to meet the bogus Australian sculler. No one will lament the latter decision, because there was not a vestige of sporting interest in the match; but it is a pity that the Hanlan-Ross match has collapsed, because there is some kind of doubt in many minds as to whether the Canadian might not meet his master in the St. John's man. One cannot be sure that Wallace Ross has ever put out all his power, and really tried his level best to win. Though for the matter of that, there is no knowing whether he would have done so in this case unless it had been made worth his while. That is the worst of these new-fangled matches where the actual stake is only a small portion of what the winner expects to make out of the race, and where the loser's share of the profits is so large that, barring the prestige, it really matters little whether he win or lose. You can't expect bona fide sport from such matches.

In Australia I see that Laycock has deemed it necessary to publicly defend himself against the charge of dishonesty incurred by his suspicious conduct in the match with Rush, to which I alluded a fortnight ago. *Qui se excuset, s'accuse*, says the old French proverb, and I think Mr. Laycock would have done better to hold his tongue. Since the Walker Whisky Regatta, which was commented upon last week, Rush has rowed two matches against the gigantic Power, who beat him in the regatta. The first of these was won by Power, but in the second, when heavy odds were laid on Power, Rush won as he liked. I am still of opinion that Michael Rush, when he chooses to row on the square, is the best man the Australians have got. But with this "in and out running," to borrow a racing phrase, on all sides, one does not know what to make of these professional scullers, and one is driven to the conclusion that they are simply making game of the public for their own profit.

Who is the "One-mile professional bicyclist champion?" I should like to know? John Keen calls himself by that high-sounding title occasionally, and so does M. de Civy, and for aught I know to the contrary, half-a-dozen others may do the same. Yet at Leicester, on Monday, P. Cooper, of London, and R. Howell, of Wolverhampton, contended for this particular championship, and a £50 stake; the result was that Howell won by six inches in the quick time of 2 minutes 55 seconds. I suppose then that Howell has now a right to call himself "One-mile professional bicyclist champion." But there are so many champions now-a-days that the term no longer conveys any distinction, and one has really come to regard an athlete as a duffer if he cannot contrive to be a champion in some branch of athletic sport.

Appropos of athletic sports, Cambridge has just been testing the quality of her freshmen in this respect. The quality does not seem first rate, the only notable performer being Martineau, of Trinity, who ran second in the hundred, and first in the quarter. The Hon. M. B. Hawke, of whom much was expected, collapsed, ignominiously in all his races, and the only tolerable performance was Martineau's 54 sec. in the quarter. The president of the C.U.A.C. showed himself to be in form by winning the One Mile Open Handicap from scratch in 4 min. 39.25 sec. Although, however, there were no individual achievements of much merit, it is noteworthy that most of the prominent athletes were all-round men, who, when they have given up the vain ambition of excelling in every branch of athletics, and settled down each to his forte, will be able to do their University good service against Oxford, when the time comes round for the annual inter-university games.

There has, of course, been plenty of football going on, and one or two of the matches have been of more than local interest. London and Birmingham had a stubborn tussle under Association rules at the Oval on Saturday, which ended in a drawn game, each side scoring a goal. The Londoners were decidedly the favourites, but the loss of one of their best men, Vincent, brought them on a level with their opponents.—A splendid match was played on Monday at Blackburn between the Glasgow Rangers and the Blackburn Rovers in the presence of an enthusiastic and excited crowd of nearly 5,000 persons. After a gallant fight, they left off quits with two goals a-piece, a precisely similar result attended their first contest last season.—On Wednesday, Middlesex beat Kent by a goal and two touches to two touches only. I am glad to see that there are more county matches this season than there have ever been before, for there is nothing so interesting as a good set-to between a couple of rival shires.—It is useless, I suppose, hoping that there will ever be one code of Football Rules under which all games will be played. The Rugby Union will make no concessions to the Association, and so the split between them will only widen with time. I prefer the Rugby game myself, though I admit it is rougher than the other, but then I am an advocate of rough sports, and have no patience with your kid-gloved humanitarians who are always whining over the perils of football.

The indefatigable Mr. A. N. Hornby, not content with his cricketing exploits this season, has now taken the field as a football player, and helped materially to win the Manchester Club their first victory against the Free Wanderers on Saturday last. I only hope that the Lancashire "crack" will not go and sprain his ankle or break his collar-bone, as he did once before. Football is all very well in its place, but it must rank a long way below cricket, and we can't spare Mr. Hornby from the cricket field just yet.

That irrepressible Myers has been at his old game of upsetting records again—this time, however, it is only the 350 yards record that has been eclipsed. On October 19th, Myers tried at Philadelphia to beat his own time for the quarter, viz. 45 min. 3.5 sec., the fastest on record. He failed to do this by one-twentieth of a second, owing, it is said, to the strong wind which impeded him; but his time for 350 yards—35 min. 4.5 sec., nearly two seconds better than the previously best amateur time. Myers has still to beat our best professional time for a quarter of a mile, viz. 48 sec., and as he is a professional himself, that is what he ought to do, and leave amateur records alone.

The Amateur Athletic Association has withdrawn its ill-judged circular to the effect that any one competing with W. Snook, of the Molesey Harriers, would be disqualified from taking part in any meeting held under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association. The said Snook, it will be remembered, who is supposed to rank as a "gentleman amateur," has been suspended until the end of 1882 for conduct of a kind which, in my opinion, should disqualify him for ever from taking rank as a gentleman amateur. A man who deliberately backs a professional who has falsely entered himself as an amateur at a meeting of amateur athletes, is not a person with whom gentlemen should for the future care to associate. But

still it was absurd to declare any one disqualified who should run against Snook whether they knew who he was or not, and I am glad the A.A.C. has withdrawn the circular in question.

Cricket has lost two well-known supporters since I last wrote, in Sir Frederick Bathurst and Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. The former was one of the famous old Hampshire cricketers, and was one of the best and fastest amateur bowlers of his own or any other time. For many years his name regularly figured in the Gentlemen v. Players matches, and there was no man of his generation who could punish loose bowling with such tremendous severity as he could. A fine, handsome athletic English gentleman, and a true sportsman was Sir Frederick Bathurst, and I am glad to say that his eldest son, Colonel Frederick Hervey-Bathurst inherits those excellent qualities.

Mr. Fitzgerald was known to all cricketers as the once popular secretary of the M.C.C. He was a slashing bat and a fine field, and an enthusiastic lover of the game. His "Jinks in from Short-leg" was an amusing record of the tour of Mr. Grace's team of amateurs through Canada and the States, which is probably not yet forgotten by those who read it. Some of the most important reforms at Lord's during the last few years, owe their origin to the active mind and sound judgment of Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald.

It is now definitely settled that an Australian team is to visit England next summer, and they will have an opportunity this time of measuring their strength with the leading counties, the universities, and three or four picked elevens both of gentlemen and players. It is hoped that one of the fixtures of the Canterbury week may be Australians v. South of England. The visitors will arrive about the same time as Shaw's Eleven return, and one of their first, if not the first match they will play on their arrival will be against the team which Shaw is now captaining.

The billiard tournament at the Beaufort Club though private as far as admission goes, is rendered of public interest by the full reports which appear in the sporting journals. So far W. Mitchell is the hero of the hour; the Yorkshireman is in splendid form and his break of 269 (81 spots) is the highest made in the handicap so far. This score was compiled in his heat with young John Roberts, who replied with 220, but could not come near the other, for Mitchell ran out an easy winner by 251 points, 151 more than his start. The two scratch men, W. Cook and young Roberts fought a stubborn battle, but the former was not in his best form and lost by 125 points. Roberts' highest breaks were 136 and 123; Cook's, 107 and 95. Probably some matches will result from the tournament, and it is, I think, not unlikely that the "two cracks," Cook and Roberts, will be matched for a very heavy stake.

Baby, the rising star among professional peds, is credited with having done four miles in 23 min. 26 sec., in a walking sweepstakes at Leicester on Saturday, which, if correct, is a considerable advance upon the previous best on record; but it seems questionable whether the full distance was actually walked. In fact, a good authority assures me that Baby certainly did not cover four miles. The winner turned up in Jenkins, of Swansea, who had 3 min. 30 sec. start, and finished 1 min. 23 sec. before Baby, who was conceding him 3 minutes.

The Empress of Austria is evidently afraid of Ireland this winter, for I hear that she has made up her mind to hunt with the Cottemore, and is to take up her residence at Bury-on-the-Hill. And yet the Meath, her favourite hunt, is flourishing, and has had no unpleasantness with farmers or peasantry. This, I think, must have been a pleasant surprise to the members of the hunt—at any rate they were so delighted with their reception by the farmers on their opening day, that in the fulness of their gratitude they then and there started a subscription for the poor of the district, which reached a very handsome figure. After all, Irishmen will find that it does not pay to "Boycott" sport. The Marquis of Waterford, I understand, disgusted with the conduct of his misguided countrymen, purposes taking up his quarters in Northumberland, and bringing his Irish pack with him to hunt a portion of the country which does not fall much within the line of existing packs. So that the Northumbrians have some reason, after all, to bless Mr. Parnell.

There has been plenty of racing this week at Brighton, Lewes, Worcester and Lincoln, but none of it presents features of much interest. Sport at Worcester was particularly poor, and beyond the fact that Mr. Bentley's Chaddox won the Autumn Handicap from a field of four, there is nothing that requires comment. At Brighton, matters have been a little better, though the weather was villainous. On Tuesday, Lord Rosbery had a rare run of luck, winning the Sussex Stakes with Myra, the Ovingdean Stakes with Landrost, and the Brighton Nursery with Dutch Agnes. For the Brighton Autumn Handicap, the American horse Mistake, who ran second for the Lincoln Handicap in the spring, was made a hot favourite, and, with Archer up, was looked upon as a moral, but collapsed in the most ignominious fashion. The race was won by Mr. Walter Gregory's Espada, Spitzbergen second, Friar Rush third. On Wednesday Lord Rosbery won another race, the Bristol Nursery, with Vesta, who beat the favourite Medius by a neck. Sir John Astley's Leghorn won the Mile Selling Stakes, and the American plunger, Mr. Walter, netted £5,000 on the event. This must have been gall and wormwood to Sir John after the scene which took place between himself and the Yankee at Newmarket last week. This American plunger considers that he has a right to back any horse he fancies, without waiting for the owner's permission. On Thursday week he fancied Sir John Astley's Medius for the Brothly Stakes, and backed the horse so heavily that when Sir John went into the ring to do some business himself, he found that he had been forestalled. Without the busy baronet waxed wrath, and gave Mr. Walter a bit of his mind in language more violent than choice. A pitiful scene, in which the Yankee, who kept his temper, though he afterwards made a fool of himself by offering to fight Sir John for £1,000 a side, certainly cut the better figure of the two.

Now that the speculations for the Liverpool Autumn Cup have been published, speculation on that event is brisk. Out of the 85 entries, 23 have cried content. Among the absentees is Bend Or, who has followed the example of his great rival Robert the Devil, and retired from the turf to the stud. Of those left in, Valour, although carrying the top-weight, 8st 12lb, is first favourite, a position to which, on paper, his meritorious victory in the Manchester Cup seems to entitle him. I hardly think, however, that, in the present company, he will be able to repeat his triumph. The two Irish horses, Shinglass and Master Ned, are both dangerous, and of the rest Post Obit, Piramus, and Fortissimo seem to be the most formidable. Master Ned is heavily backed, and his friends are satisfied that he has the race at his mercy. That he will get a place I fully believe, but for the actual winner I look to Post Obit or Fortissimo.

CLYM O' THE CLEUGH.

LATEST BETTING—SATURDAY.

LIVERPOOL CUP.			
5 to 1	1st Valour—4 to 1	10 to 1	1st Post Obit—4 to 1
7 to 1	2nd Bend Or—4 to 1	10 to 1	2nd Shinglass—4 to 1
7 to 1	3rd Experiment—4 to 1	10 to 1	3rd Piramus—4 to 1
9 to 1	4th Testimonial—4 to 1	10 to 1	4th Dreamland—4 to 1
10 to 1	5th Master Ned—4 to 1	10 to 1	5th Shinglass—4 to 1
10 to 1	6th Master Ned—4 to 1	10 to 1	6th Shinglass—4 to 1

JEVILIE MURDERERS.—Mr. Justice Kay, in passing sentence of death on Margaret Messenger, aged 14 years, at the Cumberland Assizes, fulfilled a merely ministerial duty. The jury had found her guilty of murdering the baby whose nurse she was, and also that—although being at the time under the age of 14, she was, *prima facie*, incapable of crime—she was preconscious enough to have a criminal intent. There is on record an example of a boy, aged eight years, being hanged for burning a barn in Berkshire. A boy of ten, convicted of murdering his bedfellow, is said to have been unanimously pronounced by the judges as a proper subject of capital punishment, and does not appear to have been reprieved. These cases happened long before the Secretary of State was in the habit of interfering in cases of murder, as he does at present; but Sir William Harcourt will find that Margaret Messenger the most difficult example of a juvenile offender with which he has yet been called upon to deal.—*Law Journal*.

ROUGHING IT IN CALIFORNIA.

Gorman Station, Coast Range Mountains, 8,000 feet high.

I have opened the tool chest, which is the envy of all beholders, and will be very useful to me. When last heard of I was in Fresno. I stayed there several days, seeking the sights and collecting my goods. Moody and Seaking were staying at the "Occidental," and I had the pleasure of eating with them at dinner one Sunday and then going and hearing them preach. I think we all three liked the dinner best. After service I got a detective and went round China town, and saw all the sights, about which L— can tell you more than I can. I find I am always using American expressions now, so I put a few down here with their English translations:—"How" stands for "what," "mean" for "bad," "show" for "chance," "hard crowd" for "a bad lot," as applied to males. "You bet you" is an affirmation; "you bet your life" or "your boots" or "your bottom dollar," a strong affirmation. To "hunt" is to "shoot." To "just naturally take" is Californian for "to steal." To "go through" anybody is to "rob" him, and to "roll through" him is to "rob him with violence." I got all my goods, and arrived at Hanford, down to my ulster and hunting crop in my hand, as I left Southampton. I got into Hanford about three in the morning and slept on the floor of a saloon, and then walked to R—. I found the house in an upset getting ready for the birds. It is in the middle of the plain, all quite flat and no green things to be seen—burnt up by last summer's sun—just dry yellow salt grass and other weeds. It is certainly comfortable, built on tropical principles, square with balconies round, and is of course all wood. R— is rather shy, very American and very practical; he has a great deal to do, and is, I should say, getting on well. There is plenty of small game round about the house, and large flocks of wild geese and swans are continually flying overhead, but I shot almost always. I have shot a large quantity of jack rabbits, inferior eating to hares, and wild ducks. If you shoot six ducks, probably you will kill innumerable wading birds, cranes, &c. The duck-shooting is not very near the house, three or four miles, in what they call sloughs (pronounced slews) which are natural drains to the country; the ducks are very wary and want careful stalking.

The way I got out, is first go and catch one of R—'s mustangs, the quietest, and hitch a rope round her nose and get her backed on to her, and ride to the furthest point of the slough. I mean to hunt (shoot) along, then let her go, and shoot along towards home. The mustang goes straight home by herself, and nobody can catch her. Nobody ever rises in the saddle here, and the horses in consequence have a gait in trotting not beautiful but very smooth, to save the rider's being shaken I guess. I thought I had once or twice heard profanity in England by the canal, but I find I was grossly deceived by a spurious article. The Californian slang (blackguard) would make a bargee blush by his fertile vocabulary. I had a letter from J— asking me to go and see him, and stay a while with him at the mine he is looking after. He told me to bring my rifle as there are deer about, so I wrote and said when I would come, ten days after the date of my letter, and I started, stopping at a place called Visalia. R— was with me, as he also wanted to go there, and next night we went on to Bakersfield where he wished to see a big rancho. The town is a great place for shooting. Two men were shot there last week. I saw the rancho and the vaccheros at work with their lassos on pigs. They were driving a big herd of hogs, and when one broke away, they galloped after him, lassoed and dragged him back to the herd at full gallop. The hog trawled on his side or back as the pace didn't suit him, and you bet your life that hog just kept with the crowd after and didn't break again. R— and I parted at Bakersfield. He went off at 12 midnight and I at 5 a.m. I slept on the waiting-room floor at 12. I slept on the Visalia waiting-room floor, and had a gorgeous up-hill ride up the coast range of mountains, San Francisco and Los Angeles Railway and over the Mohave desert to a station called Newhall, on the ascent of the railway, claimed to be the steepest gradient for an ordinary line in the world.

In one place they have been very ingenious, making a tunnel through a spur into an amphitheatre. They run this line clear round in a loop, so that in a real long train you might have the engine running right over the end of the train. J— had given me instructions that the mail wagon, a two-horse cart driven by an aged man, left Newhall at 8 a.m. for Gorman Station. I expected to catch that, but there being no time-tables, I was surprised to find the train did not get to Newhall till 1 p.m. Newhall is seventy miles from Gorman, two days by wagon, all up hill, and Elizabeth Lake town, six huts, is the stopping place half way. So I got two mustangs, and packing my rifle, blankets, &c., on one gee, rode the other. I was told I could not miss the track, as it was all up a canon and no turn out of it, neither was there. It was a wild ride, not for pace, as the hack gee hung back, and I fixed his led-rope to the pommel of my Mexican saddle; luckily the girls were strong. The road wound round about very rough, sometimes crossing the creek, sometimes right up to it for a bit, but the scenery was fine. It was a bright night, but mostly cold—and I got off and walked, leading my steed lots of cold—to keep warm. The last five hours were by moonlight, and I got to Elizabeth Lake at twelve, knocked up a scared inhabitant of a hut and found where the wagonman had put up, and slept on the floor, left the horses there to be taken back to Newhall by the wagonman, and came on here with him. Gorman Station is one widow's house, the widow Gorman, an Irishwoman.

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|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. Dining room. | 6 4 2 | 4. Private room. |
| 2. Kitchen. | 5 3 1 | 5. Sleeping room. |
| 3. Public room. | | 6. Women's room. |

This is the ground plan. Upstairs is one big attic, where all the visitors (miners) usually sleep. As a mark of respect, I sleep in the room of the widow's son, with him, and some of them call me horse (boss), this is a tremendous honour. Of course we all dine together; the two men, a sheep-herder and ploughman are both Irish, and subscribers to the Land League. I don't know how long I shall be quartered here, but I find J— is staying a few days, the miners think, with some people thirty miles off. He will, they say, come for his mail directly he comes back, so I shall stay here. I have been out yesterday and this morning with my rifle, but could not get a deer, and the miners say they are out J—'s way. All this sounds, and is, very rough, but I don't mind it a bit, in fact I am at present enjoying myself, and the only thing I miss is a pal to talk to about the odd things one sees, and to shoot and ride with, especially long night rides. This of course is only an exceedingly imperfect outline of what I have seen and done. The fact of seeing, only makes one long to see more, and if I have luck, before we meet to smoke and talk again, I shall have seen many lands.

Blowing a gale outside, and half a gale in. I did not go out in the morning, but in the afternoon made up by going up a mountain. The granite here is much decomposed in most places, and you can take a lump up in your hand and squeeze it up. When I returned I found J—. We stayed at Gorman Station that night, and next morning we packed our small luggage and a bit of pork on a mustang and started at 8 a.m. to walk up to his hut, about seven miles, mostly up hill. We drove the gee in front of us along the track, which, coupled with the hill, nothing short of profanity will describe. The scenery is beautiful, to give it its due. I saw a buck, white-tailed deer, as we went along, but he disappeared over a ridge in a hurry. We arrived at J—'s hut about 2 o'clock, considerably tired, cooked our dinner, and took it easy during the day. The hut is one room, with a cooking-stove and fireplace. J— built it himself, I believe. Yesterday we went out after deer. I saw three, but his rifle missed fire, and they did not come my way. We separated, but neither of us got a shot. I saw lots of tracks—wolves, wild cats, and American lion. To-day it rained so hard that we could not get out; but now it has got a bit. In the afternoon we shall go down to Gorman Station, and I shall start back to Newhall on Monday, and then down to Los Angeles and Riverside to see the vineyards, &c. I think grape-growing is probably the best and most certain investment now, but do not intend to go in for it. Wheat seems to be suffering from over supply; not half last crop has yet left the country, or even the hands of the farmers, who

are waiting for a rise, but as all the vessels have been chartered for six months or so, I don't expect they will find a market, when wheat does go up, easily. Present price of wheat, 80 dols. per 100lbs.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

A new Conservative club for the district of Barton-on-Irwell, Lancashire, was opened this week at Eccles by the Hon. Algernon Egerton. The hon. gentleman said that since the accession to power of the present Ministry a series of reverses had occurred to our arms which were almost without parallel in our national history during the last 150 years. Such being the case, he thought the time must shortly come when they would have to replace the Government by one which would more deserve the honour and esteem of Englishmen.

The Liberal party in Tiverton have adopted the candidature of Lord Ebrington, who has addressed several meetings of electors. His lordship said that his experience as the private secretary to a leading member of the Government had confirmed him in the path of Liberalism, and expressed entire confidence in Mr. Gladstone's policy in Ireland, in Eastern Europe, and India. At a meeting of the Bath Conservative Association, on Monday, it was announced that Lord Desart had consented to stand as a Conservative candidate for the city at the next election. His lordship's candidature was unanimously approved, and he will shortly address the electors.

The Land Leaguers of the county Londonderry propose to start one of the Ulster suspects as a candidate for the county, should the reported resignation of the Irish Attorney-General be confirmed. Mr. Norris Goddard has been invited to contest the vacancy at Derry in the Conservative interest, and will receive the active support of the Emergency Committee and Property Defence Association.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan has, according to the *Freeman's Journal*, consented to retain his seat for county Meath until the electors find it convenient to elect his successor.

The South Warwickshire Conservative Association have decided upon a "winter campaign" through the constituency with a view of arousing the electors to greater activity.

A requisition is about to be presented to Lord Yarmouth, asking him to stand in the Conservative interest for South Warwickshire at the next election. Lord Yarmouth was for some time the colleague of Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., M.P., but lost his seat at the general election. The result of the revision for this constituency shows a net gain to the Conservative party of upwards of 100.

POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., attended a Liberal demonstration at Workington, in West Cumberland, this week, to support the introduction of a second Liberal candidate for that division. He was entertained at a banquet, and at a public meeting held afterwards he was presented with an address by the West Cumberland Liberal Association. In his reply, the Home Secretary criticised the utterances of Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, observing that the former, when he set up his claim in favour of the House of Lords as the permanent and enduring representative of the wishes of the nation as against the opposing victories of the polls, was not entitled to the name of a Conservative statesman. He believed the verdict of the nation was not unfavourable to the Government of Mr. Gladstone, and expressed his confidence that the Irish difficulty would soon be removed.

Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., accompanied by his colleague, Mr. C. H. James, M.P., addressed a meeting of his supporters at Merthyr on Monday. Mr. James delivered an address chiefly dealing with the subject of Free Trade. He condemned Fair Trade as only Protection in disguise, and said the people would never allow their bread to be taxed. Mr. Richard denounced the wars of the late Government, and said that he held them responsible for the loss of life in Afghanistan, because the conflict was unjust. He alluded to the annexation of the Transvaal as one of the most unscrupulous and audacious acts of usurpation and spoliation ever known in the history of nations.

Mr. W. H. Beach, M.P., speaking at the dinner of the North Hants Agricultural Association on Tuesday night, said, the subject of agricultural depression now engaged the attention of all thinking persons and all members of Parliament. Some said, "Give them the tiller of the soil security for improvements made by them." He had always been in favour of this, and his opinion was unchanged. He was no advocate for locking up land for future generations, but still he did not think that any change would really benefit tenants. Then came the abolition of the law of distress. That was a tenants' question rather than a landlords'. He was not opposed to it, but he did not think the results would be so advantageous as some expected. Then there was the proposed provision to facilitate a tenant's leaving the holding. But he would rather keep him there; for there was nothing worse for the community than continually changing. The landlord should try and keep his tenant even by a remission of rent, but if capital did not get a return it would not be invested.

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., speaking at Devonport, alluded to Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on Monday night, which he said was full of impertinence, and there was no ability in impertinence. The young man had a splendid political inheritance, but he had squandered it in political riotous living. He could not understand people enjoying senseless jokes respecting a grey-haired veteran who, though vilified by one on the threshold of life, was yet the pride of Conservatives and Radicals alike.

OCCUPATION OF HERAT.

TEHRAN, Nov. 2.—The accounts received here relative to the occupation of Herat state that several thousand Jamshidi, Hazarah, and Firuzkuli cavalry occupied that city about October 5. The son of Mir Afzal Khan, Governor of Herat, had attacked them 30 miles east of the city, but was defeated and fled to Turbat Sheikhan, in Persian territory. Ayoub Khan was seen near Ghaseen, in Persian territory, on about October 10.

The death, at the patriarchal age of 82, of Dr. Trevelyan Dames Gregg, is announced. He was a commanding figure, well known in certain circles in London. He was rector of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin, but the office was purely a sinecure, for there was no church or parishioners.

At the South Wales Assizes at Swansea on Tuesday, Charles Williams, sailor, and Frederick Allcock, clerk, were convicted of arson in Cardiganshire, and were sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Richard Cotter, haulier, was indicted for killing his father at Merthyr. The old man when in drink had turned the prisoner out, and had ill-used his mother. A crowd collected and a fight ensued, during which a brick was thrown, which struck the father's head, causing his death. The prisoner was acquitted.

POSTAL REFORM.—The Postmaster-General, in addressing his constituents in Hackney on Wednesday evening, gave a very satisfactory account of the success of the postal-note system, the idea of which he attributed to Lord John Manners. This department, as well as several others in the Post Office, was Mr. Fawcett said, administered by female clerks. The public investment in Consols through the Post Office had been very extensive; and the facilities offered for small deposits in the savings banks had greatly promoted habits of thrift. He promised to endeavour to popularise the Post Office system of life insurance and annuities.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE RADICALS OF LONDON.—At a meeting of working-men, many of whom were delegated from Liberal and Radical clubs in the metropolis, held on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday, and presided over by Mr. Daniel Smith, the following letter was read by the chairman:—"Downing-street, Whitehall, October 27, 1881. Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has received your letter of the 24th inst., in which you suggest a personal interview, and in reply he desires me to say that he does not think it possible for him to enter upon an oral discussion with the representatives of any local or sectional class or opinion upon the present policy of her Majesty's Government in Ireland.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HOMER STROUTS. Mr. Daniel Smith." A resolution condemning the incarceration of Mr. Parnell, and the general policy of the Government in Ireland, was passed.

SCARING A SHOWMAN.

That a showman's life like the policeman's is not always a happy one, may be gathered by the recent experience of one of the itinerant "profession" in a rough and working town in Lancashire. The story is deprecatingly recited by himself in the privacy of social intercourse, and he considers he has reason to complain that his patrons on this occasion came on him uncommonly rough, through their want of perception of the humorous. It appears that in the district where he pitched his tent, he managed by dint of flaming pictorial posters to excite the curiosity of the population. The chief item in his programme was a burlesque sketch called "The Two-headed Nightingale," the name of a well-known phenomenal creature or creatures. The picture on the poster represented the sometime wonder of the age with two heads and double sets of arms and legs. The literary criticism of the people being less acute than their curiosity, they overlooked the small type which owned this blazoned item of the entertainment to be a burlesque on the monstrosity, and full of anticipation cheerfully parted with "ta brass." All went merry as marriage bells; two young girls appeared on the stage bound together, and representing the curiosity which had attracted a crowded audience. The singing of the two performers was applauded to the echo, while their dancing was received with raptures; but the climax of the funny "business" had an unexpected effect. At the conclusion of the dance they became separated, and made their respective exits from opposite wings, a termination which was expected to create laughter, but unhappily the effect was different. Dismay, rage, and disgust prevailed. The lads of the wooden clogs had been sold! "Tarn't no tar-headed girl," one said to another as the fury of the storm increased. They went for the showman, surrounding him with wild clamour, oaths, and imprecations, then demands for "ta brass." The showman dissembled. "Well," said he, "if you are so mean after seeing the performance as to want your money back, I will go and fetch it. 'Ah, fetch ta brass, chap! Ta brass—we'll have ta brass!' they roared like the Romans to Marc Antony. To 'fetch ta brass,' however, was nothing further from the showman's purpose. He secreted his satchel containing the money beneath the stage, and made tracks for the rear of the building. His face was black and his costume the grotesque one of the stage nigger. As he got out into the air, a haven of refuge presented itself before him in the shape of a stable. In he rushed, and bang went the doors; in another second up went the bar and drawn was the bolt. Inside he was secure, but not alone. Crouching in the farthest corner, paralysed with terror, was a man whose occupation was just previously that of cleaning a horse. His eyes starting from their sockets, wildly gazing on his strange intruder, whom failing any formal introduction, the simple fellow took for "Old Nick" himself, he was speechless and powerless. "Confound it, don't be afraid," gasped the showman, when he could catch sufficient breath, "let me stay here, and I'll pay you well." The agony of the stableman was intensified. "Old Nick" had come to make a bargain for his soul! "I'm a showman," pleaded the equally alarmed but more sensible of the two quakers, "my face is blacked with cork; the people want to murder me; help me to escape, and I'll pay you!" But long and tedious was the task of winning the simpleton's confidence. At last, however, that was accomplished, and the matter admitted a further hurried explanation. The yokel promised his good offices for the remuneration of half a crown. So presently he was sent out to spy and see whether the way was clear. In his absence the showman espied a bucket of water and some soap, and in a very short time the black was off his face. When his guardian angel reappeared, another exclamation of horror escaped him. "Old Nick" had changed his colour as evil spirits it is well known have the power to do for their devilish purposes. "It's all right, I'm washed," said the showman, pointing to the bucket of water. The yokel plucked up a bit and demanded the half-crown. Every shilling of the other's treasury was in his satchel stowed under the stage. All his promises and entreaties were received with sullenness, and stupid, dogged suspicion. "Tha' want to do me, chap," said the yokel, who had now mastered the sort of courage that bullies. The other, to save himself from being expelled from his shelter by the hulking bully, revealed the hiding-place of his treasure. The distant thunder of angry voices had momentarily subsided when another reconnaissance was determined upon to see if the coast was clear. "What could keep the yokel so long away?" A suspicion flashed across the showman. "My money," he groaned, tearing his hair. "The rascal has stolen my money, and perhaps is setting the mob of hounds upon me!" With these harrowing thoughts he spent an hour like a wild animal caged. It seemed an age before the henchman returned, but at last he appeared. "My money!" shrieked the showman, grasping the other by the throat. "All right, chap; tha can coom and tak it; ta folks all garr." With palpitating heart, the showman rushed to the hiding-place and found his treasure secure. "Now," said he, "I shall not stay any longer; this place is too lively for me." As he cautiously made his way down the street, a cry arose which smote his heart. "There he goes!" was the hoarse shout. Away went the showman like a hounded hare, while at his heels was what seemed to him the clatter of a thousand clogs which nearer and nearer appeared to gain upon him. The horrid din frightened the streets from their propriety. The fugitive could almost feel the breath from "the common cry of curs." A cottage appeared before him with a light in the window. He made for the door, and stepped over the threshold without knocking. "Hullo, be jabsers!" shouted a tall Milesian, as the door flew open; "What's up? what di yer want?" The showman, with trembling hands, put the bar across the door. "It's making yerself at home, ye ar, anyhow." The position was explained, while clatter, rattle, clatter came the steps of the bloodthirsty mob. "Och! I'll see to them," said the Irish giant, taking up a heavy poker. Bang, bang at the door. "Cum in," says Pat, though in anything but an inviting tone. "Now, what's the matter?" "The bill-stickers' money!" they all cried; not five hundred—it was only a mob of ten units. "Aye, the bill-stickers' money!" cried the head man, looking savagely at the runaway. The showman could scarcely believe his ears; his terror was changed to joy; he paid the bill-sticker before, and went on his way rejoicing. That showman says he can put up with kicking mules, snakes, and hyenas, but will never—oh, never—go to that town any more.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.

At the Leicester Assizes on Thursday the trial of Alfred Gough, 34, hawker, for the murder of Eleanor Windle, aged 6, at Brimington, Derbyshire, on August 20, was concluded.—Prisoner was in the habit of hawking children's toys, and either sold them or exchanged them for rags. On the morning of Saturday, August 20, he arrived with his handcart in Brimington. In a lane he came across deceased and a number of other children, who were blackberrying. Deceased followed him for some distance, and some time afterwards he was observed to be acting indecently towards her in a lane. On finding himself observed, he made off through a gap in the hedge, and the child disappeared with him. Not returning at night a search was instituted, and next morning the dead body of the child was found lying in a plantation. A piece of sacking was found tied round its neck so tightly that it was embedded in the flesh. Further examination left no doubt that the poor girl had been first brutally outraged and then strangled. Near it was found a piece of wall-paper, such as was used to make children's toys, and which corresponded exactly with two pieces of wall-paper found in his cart. In addition, marks near the spot indicated that a vehicle had been driven backward and forward from the place where the body was found. On being questioned on the subject, he admitted that he had spoken to the child, but averred that on being told that it must fetch rags before it could get a toy, it went away, and he never saw it again. Later, on being told that the child was missing, he said, "It's a bad job, and I am very sorry."—Mr. Weightman, for the defence, contended that there was an utter absence of premeditation, and that the whole theory of the prosecution was most improbable. He minutely analysed the evidence which had been adduced to prove the prisoner's guilt, and he held that it was quite compatible with his innocence. He referred to his conduct after the crime, and argued that it was utterly inconsistent with the theory that he had just before committed a horrible murder. There was no evidence to show that prisoner had anything to do with the outrage, which it was possible might have been committed by some one else in the neighbourhood.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Mathew sentenced him to death in the usual form.

THE PARIS MURDER.

The utmost mystery still prevails with regard to the murderous assault on M. Marx, the Assistant Public Prosecutor, at Chalon-sur-Saône, whose death is just reported. The unfortunate man was found, as you are aware, weltering in his blood on Tuesday morning. He was at once transported to the local hospital, where he lingered on until Friday, grievously wounded and partially paralysed. His skull had been fractured, his jaw broken, one eye torn from its socket, and his tongue nearly severed from its root. Death under such circumstances was more than a relief to the victim. Some slight clue appears, however, to have been gained, which may possibly assist the police in their investigation. It seems that in the afternoon of the previous day a man, who was not known at Chalon, asked one of M. Marx's neighbours if he was at home. He spoke with a German accent, and kept the collar of his overcoat turned up as if to conceal his features. This man was informed that M. Marx was out, but he nevertheless hung about the place all through the evening. Again, at about four o'clock on the following morning, a farmer living in the neighbourhood met on the Quai de la Poterne an individual who asked him if there was not a bridge in that locality to enable him to cross the Saône. He pointed out the Pont St. Laurent, and the man taking to his heels was soon out of sight. An idea had at first been entertained that M. Marx's assailant was a woman, but the violence and power exhibited by the murderer render this theory extremely improbable.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA.

It now seems likely, says a Paris telegram, that the whole of the force under General Sausser's command may remain some time at Kairouan. General Etienne is mentioned as a possible governor of the Holy City, the Tunisian officer who acts in that capacity being, it is suspected, there with the insurgents. For the moment, therefore, there is no talk of a further advance in a southerly direction, and it is just within the limits of probability that this plan may be abandoned at the advent of the new Ministry. The Ferry Cabinet has enjoyed the more or less empty satisfaction of seeing the French troops in the "Mecca of the West," simultaneously with the opening of Parliament, and it is possible that its successor may consider that their services are more urgently needed in the north of the Regency—*an attendant*, their return to their country as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself. As the *Journal des Débats* significantly remarks this morning, the date is approaching when the French must make up their minds to confine themselves strictly to the terms of the Treaty of Kassar Said, which, indeed, assigns to them the direction of the Bey's foreign affairs, but says nothing about their being eternally his Ministers of War, Police, and so on. This is a timely warning, and unless the future Cabinet is prepared, which is by no means likely—to pursue the adventurous policy inaugurated by its predecessor, the advice given by the *Journal des Débats* must, sooner or later, be followed.

A Tunis correspondent reports:—"The insurgents have collected at Djebel Urato. This is a most rich and fertile mountain district, a magnificent situation, and naturally strong. The tribes having risen in Ramdama Basin's reign, and proving difficult to subdue, the Bey ordered that the mountain should remain uninhabited. For sixty years nobody has dwelt there. General Sausser has had four Tunisian Spahis shot. While in his service they delivered his despatches to the insurgents, and on returning to the French camp declared that they had been robbed. General Japy has formed a select company of soldiers to do police duty around Tunis for 30 kilometres, with two French and two Tunisian officers. Under the orders of Captain Bordier, who is directly responsible to General Japy. Captain Bordier has exceptional powers, and can execute summary justice." Such pitiable accounts have been received of the condition of the sick and wounded at Tunis, and of the great sufferings which they endure, that members of the Red Cross Society are seriously discussing the advisability of rendering aid, and that promptly.

FIRE AT HACKNEY.—On Wednesday night the fire brigade were engaged in extinguishing a destructive fire which broke out in Hackney-road. It resulted in the destruction of two shops and a house, and the partial destruction of another house. The Hackney steamer soon arrived in response to the call, followed by engines from other stations, but the fire attacked the next shop, and spreading to the houses at the back, one was completely burnt out, and the second one, with its contents, was very severely damaged. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, and the insurance effected is also unknown.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.—On Thursday Sir John Humphreys, Coroner for East Middlesex, opened an inquiry at the Marquis of Cornwallis, touching the death of a child, aged two years.—Mr. J. R. Clive, 125, Usher-road, Bow-road, Bow, cigar maker, said deceased was his daughter. On Thursday last she was taken ill, and gradually got worse till she died on Saturday morning. His wife died in July last, and on the 28th of October his baby died. Two of his other children had also been ill. Witness had lived in the house only nine weeks. A Mr. and Mrs. Myall occupied the remaining portion of the house, and three of their children were seriously ill. The drainage arrangements of the house and of the whole house were defective, and he believed that all the illnesses in the house arose from that cause.—Mr. W. H. Hambling, surgeon, said he was of opinion that the cause of death in the case under consideration was tuberculosis of right lung, and blood-poisoning from suppressed scarlet fever. Mr. Myall had told him that at times the smells in the kitchen, which came from under the floor, were so offensive as nearly to choke them.—The coroner said, after the startling evidence which had been given, it was advisable to have the matter thoroughly investigated, and the inquiry had better be adjourned. In the meantime, he advised Mr. Clive to get out of the house as quickly as possible.—The inquiry was then adjourned.

A boy named Edward Riley has died at Blackburn from injuries sustained in being run over by a steam tramcar.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. George Lord, vice-president, announced that arrangements in connection with the establishment of a Tribunal of Arbitration were now complete, and that the fees had been arranged in a spirit of economy, and that the arbitrators had been appointed; while one case was already before the tribunal. He also spoke of the necessity of urging the Government to consider the advisability of abolishing the remaining duties on cotton goods imported to India from this country.

At a meeting of the Oldham Manufacturers' Association held on Monday evening, a resolution was passed in favour of no treaty being concluded at all with France rather than that the proposals of the French Commission should be accepted.

The colliery proprietors not having complied with the request of the miners for an advance of wages, all the pits in the south-west of Lancashire were stopped on Tuesday. There will be no strike, but unless an advance be given, the colliers will only work four days per week.

If the men strike at Martinmas, the 11th inst., for increased wages, as threatened, the trade in the Staffordshire Potteries will be almost at a standstill. The masters are almost unanimous in their decision to withstand it.

MURDERS IN NEW GUINEA.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Cooktown, Queensland, gives some interesting details of a cruise by H.M.S. Wolverine on the southern coast of New Guinea. The object for which the cruise was undertaken was, it appears, to punish the chief and people of Kalo for the murder, under circumstances of particular atrocity, of the Polynesian teachers in the employ of the London and Missionary Society. Mr. Chalmers, a missionary, and Kairangi, the widow of one of the murdered men, were on board the Wolverine, and the schooner Beagle accompanied. On anchoring off Kalo, which is about 60 miles south-east of Port Moresby, Commander Watson, with some 70 officers and men, accompanied by Mr. Chalmers and Kairangi, who were to act as guides and interpreters, was despatched in the Beagle, towed by the steam pinnace. His orders were to land with his party soon after midnight at a point of the coast about 12 miles off, and march to the rear of Kalo, with the object of taking its inhabitants by surprise. This seemed the more feasible, as it was known they were in the midst of celebrating a great feast. In the meantime the Wolverine took up a position in Hood Bay, three miles from the shore, between the friendly village of Kerapin and Kalo, anchoring at about four o'clock. At three a.m. the Commodore, with five boats and eighty officers and men, landed close to and in front of Kalo, waiting patiently in the darkness for the arrival of the other party. Mr. Chalmers and Kairangi, however, though both well acquainted with the locality, missed the track, and Commander Watson did not arrive till nearly eight. After marching five hours to accomplish a distance of as many miles. The natives, on discovering their enemies in front, at first showed fight, brandishing their spears, yelling, and making gestures of defiance. They had no bows and arrows, no weapons except spears and shields, and were evidently quite ignorant of the power of fire-arms. At length, one very seriously, by the spears which began to fly thick and fast, and the order was given to fire in self-defence. Several of the natives fell, and the rest, finding out at this moment that they were taken in rear, fled in the wildest confusion. Two prisoners were taken and conveyed on board, one of whom, being interrogated by Kairangi, turned out to be the father of Kuaiipo, the chief who ordered the murders, and whose surrender and execution was the main object of the expedition. It was decided to employ the friendly chiefs of Kerapin to negotiate with the people of Kalo, demanding that Kuaiipo should be given up, on pain of the total destruction of the town. Kalo is by far the largest settlement for a distance of many leagues, if not in the whole of New Guinea. It contains 1,800 inhabitants, is regularly built, and is the central market and capital of a wide district. The chiefs returned the next morning, accompanied by the newly-elected chief of Kalo, one Saul, who was the only man in the place courageous enough to trust himself on board. They brought in the skirmish, startling news that Kuaiipo had been slain in the skirmish, shot through the back as he endeavoured to escape after hurling his spear. This tale was naturally received with some incredulity for it seemed highly improbable that the chief should have been killed and his father captured when, according to Saul, only six had been shot in all and two prisoners taken. This was explained by his declaring that the whole of the fighting took place inside Kuaiipo's compound. It was not, however, thought desirable to put implicit faith in this interesting narrative, so the body of Kuaiipo was ordered to be exhumed and carried down to the beach opposite the ship for identification by Mr. Chalmers and Kairangi, both of whom knew him well in life. This was done, and they found no difficulty in recognising the defunct chief, while Dr. Simpson, of the Wolverine, certified that he had really been killed by a Martini bullet, which had entered at the back and passed out through the chest. Early on the morning of the 29th, an armed party landed at Kalo, and the house of the late chief Kuaiipo was levelled with the ground, the natives assisting.

MARYLEBONE FEVER DENS.—On Thursday, a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry was held at the Court-house for the purpose of determining whether the property in Charles-street, Lisson-grove, which had been described at a recent inquest as the "fever dens" of Marylebone, should be subjected to re-construction, or whether the houses should be entirely demolished. The proceedings excited a very deep interest. After a lengthened discussion, it was resolved that the order be at once issued that the houses in question should be demolished.

The King's Lynn cattle market has been declared free from foot and mouth disease.

A labourer named Thomas Lowe, who lives in Kirk-stall-road, Leeds, attempted to murder his wife's sister in that place on Tuesday, by cutting her throat with a knife. He inflicted a dangerous wound, and the woman's life is in danger. Lowe had asked the woman to run away with him, but she had refused.

The Bishop of Manchester, in a letter to the secretary of the Church of England Working Men's Society, says that the prolonged imprisonment of Mr. Green is to him a subject of deep anxiety and regret. He fears that the release of the rev. gentleman is impossible without his making some concession to those who have adjudged him to have broken the law.

At the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, an important point, affecting the witnesses called before the Election Commissioners, came on for argument. The Commissioners who sat at Boston were convinced that a number of witnesses had committed perjury before them, but gave those implicated an opportunity of coming forward to set themselves right. Amongst others a Mr. Slater came forward, and admitted he had perjured himself; and he was afterwards indicted at Boston Assizes for committing perjury on his own confession, and was found guilty. The Court granted a rule to show cause why judgment should not be entered for the defendant.

Sir William Harcourt left Brayton on Thursday, and proceeded to Hawarden, on a visit to the Prime Minister. Passing through Carlisle he was presented with an address by the Carlisle Liberal Association in the County Hall. In replying he said he had never seen men so absolutely willing to subordinate their own personal importance—even their own personal possessions—to the general interests of the Liberal cause as had been shown by the Liberal party in the House of Commons during the last two sessions. No doubt that constituted the despair of their opponents, who only by separating the vertebrae of the Liberal party could hope to destroy their foes. They had succeeded in doing that on former occasions; he hoped in future they would fail. But he observed that having failed in dislocating the vertebrae of the Liberal party within the last two days, they had announced that it had lost its head. If it were true that Mr. Gladstone had retired from the lead of the Liberal party, it was a secret which he had kept profoundly concealed from his colleagues.

VIVISECTION EXPERIMENTS.

Prosecution of a Professor.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Thursday, Mr. Waddy, Q.C., made an application on behalf of the Victoria-street Society for Protection of Animals from Vivisection, for a summons under the Vivisection Act.—Mr. Waddy quoted various sections of the Act, more particularly pointing out that before a person could practise vivisection, it was necessary for him to procure a licence; special provision being made against the performance of any experiment calculated to give pain to the animal. The summons was applied for against Professor Ferrier, of King's College, for an experiment described by the learned counsel as frightful and shocking, and for which he had authority from the Home Office for stating that no licence had been given. The experiments consisted of exposing the surface of the animal's brains, and then washing away large portions of its substance by subjecting it to the action of a powerful stream of water. The lecturer also gave a description of what had been the result of the subsequent lives of the animals. At the Congress Professor Ferrier proceeded to give his views upon the subject of the experiments, and Professor Goltz purchased the two dogs, upon which the experiments had been performed, while Professor Ferrier produced two monkeys upon which he had experimented. The monkeys had been operated upon some weeks previously, definite motor paralysis being produced in one, and in the other absolute and perfect deafness. On one of the days following the discussion, one of the dogs and one of the monkeys were killed and their brains examined by a committee of medical gentlemen. The learned counsel asked for the summons against Professor Ferrier for practising these experiments contrary to the provisions of the Act.—The summons was granted.

SPORTS OF THE BRITISH SAVAGE.

At Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, Edward Woodhouse, 19, printer, of 52, Cow-cross-street, St. Sepulchre, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting Police-constable Farries, and breaking his leg. He was also charged with assaulting another police-constable in the execution of his duty.—Constable 302 G. stated that the prisoner was creating a disturbance with a number of other men at eleven o'clock on Monday night at Baldwin's-gardens, Islington. The prisoner, who was drunk, shouted at the top of his voice and interfered with several persons who passed him. The officer told him to go away, when the prisoner struck him a violent blow on the head and another in the chest using dreadful oaths. The constable endeavoured to close with him, but Woodhouse tapped him up and threw him to the ground. He kicked the officer violently in the side as he lay on the ground, and constable 311 G. the injured man, ran up to assist him. The prisoner, however, made a violent kick at the constable's leg and broke his ankle, at the same time bringing him to the ground. The other constable, with the aid of some bystanders, conveyed him to the police-station with great difficulty. When the charge was read over to him Woodhouse said all he had done was merely in self-defence.—Mr. Hosack remanded prisoner for a week.

On Tuesday William Choice and Charles Mason, who were convicted last session, after a long trial, in which there was a great conflict of evidence, of beating and kicking a Mr. Randle in Islington, were brought up for sentence.—Mr. George Hagan, for Mason, called several witnesses to character.—Mr. Burnie reminded the court that Choice also had received a good character.—The Assistant-Judge characterising the assault as a most brutal one, sentenced the prisoners each to twelve months' hard labour.

Sir E. Henderson, Chief Commissioner of Police, having been written to by Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., in reference to the reported suppression by the police of a meeting of a branch of the National Land League of Great Britain at Hoxton, has replied that the police have received no instructions to stop any meetings, and have received no instructions to stop any meetings, and the statements to that effect are not founded on fact. The only action taken by the police on the occasion mentioned, was at the instance of the landlord in the usual way.

WHEELER	THE NEW SEWING MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	made by the	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER AND WILSON	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	MANUFACTURING CO.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	are admitted to be the	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	"BEST SEWING APPARATUS IN THE WORLD."	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	And have received the Highest Honor at all the Great Exhibitions, and the ONLY Sewing Machines that were awarded the Grand Prize at the late Paris Exhibition.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER & WILSON'S	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	NEW SEWING MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	comprise	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	HAND MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	For LADIES and others.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	LIGHT MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	For FAMILIES, Dressmakers, Needlewomen, and Manufacturers.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	POWERFUL MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	For TAILORING, UPHOLSTERY, LEATHER WORK, and Heavy Manufactures.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	CYLINDER MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	(Light or Powerful)	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	For SHOEMAKING, SHIRT WORK, &c.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	—	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER AND WILSON'S	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	NEW SEWING MACHINES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	PRODUCE THE MOST PERFECT WORK.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	are simple in action, regular and elastic in stitch, carefully constructed, and wonderfully durable.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	THEY ARE EASY TO LEARN AND KEEP IN ORDER, and are lighter to run than any other lock-stitch machine.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	THEIR SPEED IS UNEQUALLED, and they work quietly and smoothly.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	THEY HAVE ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, but avoid useless complications.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	THEY HAVE NO RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE to cause difficulty in working, no heavy gearing to weary the operator, and no cog-wheels to clog, wear away, and break.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	PRICES FROM 25 5/- Or 25 CASH.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	INSTRUCTION GRATIS TO ALL, whether Purchasers or not. Particulars free by post.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES may be purchased on the HIRE SYSTEM BY	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	SMALL PERIODICAL PAYMENTS.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER AND WILSON'S NEEDLES	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	REDUCED IN PRICE TO ONE SHILLING PER DOZEN. All Genuine Needles are marked on the shanks W. W. & F.G. & Co.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	—	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	WHEELER & WILSON	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	MANUFACTURING COMPANY.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	London: 21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.	AND WILSON.
WHEELER	MR. REGENT STREET, W. & C. NEWINGTON MARKET, W. & C.	AND WILSON.

SATURDAY'S POLICE.

City Police Summons Court.

COLLECTION IN THE CITY.—Alfred Stevens and Herman Tagg, two carmen in the employ of Mr. Miller, the well-known City contractor, were charged before Mr. Alderman Fiddis with driving two horses in a van at King William's statue, London-bridge, to the common danger of the public. Police-constable Sheen said, on the 25th ult. he was on duty at the statue, when he saw the defendants driving towards the Mansion House. They both recklessly ran into a South-Western Railway van, knocking the driver off his box, to the imminent risk of his life. Stevens was also knocked off his box, and nearly run over. The alderman fined each 20s. and costs.

Bow-street.

WANTED A PROSECUTOR.—A man named William Brown, who gave a false address, was charged before Sir James Inglish with attempted larceny. On Friday night the prisoner and another man were seen outside the Adelphi Theatre by Detective Gregory, pushing about in the crowd. The prisoner went up to one gentleman, and placing his left hand under his right arm, attempted to take the gentleman's watch out of his pocket. He however, did not succeed. Another gentleman named Lundie was coming out of the theatre with three ladies when the prisoner went up to him in a similar manner and succeeded in pulling his watch out of his pocket. Mr. Lundie struck at him and knocked his hat off, and the detective at once seized him. Mr. Lundie could not go to the station to charge the prisoner, but gave his card to the officer, but unfortunately omitted to give his address. The prisoner was remanded, to give the police an opportunity of finding the gentleman to prosecute.

Marlborough-street.

GIL BLAS DE SANTILLANO.—Mr. Charles Marston, 22, Brompton-hall, Flintshire, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with being drunk and disorderly, and further with assaulting a female named Santillano. Police-constable Levington stated that seeing a large crowd collected in Regent-street the previous night he went to ascertain the cause, when he found the prisoner, who was very drunk, quarrelling with a number of females of a low class. The prisoner refused to leave, saying he was not going to do so for such a "cad" as he (the constable). The prisoner behaved so violently that he had to get another constable to get him to the station, where a female charged him with assaulting her. In answer to the magistrate, the constable stated that the female was not present. The prisoner said he was not drunk, and did not strike the female. The constable said he did not see the prisoner strike the female, but that she charged the prisoner with having done so, and had a black eye. At the station the prisoner abused the inspector. The prisoner admitted he was in a rage at having been struck in a most undignified manner on the nose. Mr. Mansfield advised the prisoner not to get drunk, and fined him 40s., or a month.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST AN ACTOR.—Mr. Charles Fitzroy Bagot, a gentleman-looking young man, described as an actor, charged with obtaining the sum of £3 12s. 6d. by fraud from Mr. Gustav Faber, manager of the St. James's Hotel, again appeared. Mr. Debenham, solicitor of Lincoln's-inn-fields, appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. H. Rutter, of Finsbury-circus, for the accused. Mr. Debenham said that the prosecutor were thoroughly satisfied from the evidence adduced, that the whole matter was due to a pure and simple mistake, and therefore they would withdraw the charge. Mr. Rutter, on behalf of Mr. Bagot, explained the circumstances of the mistake, and added that, after the complete vindication of Mr. Bagot's conduct in the matter at the hands of the prosecution, he had only to point out the hardship of his summary arrest. Mr. Mansfield, in discharging Mr. Bagot, desired it to be known that he left the court without the slightest blemish on his character. The accused left the court accompanied by several friends.

ALLIED "LONG FIRE" SWINDLING.—Robert Loban, commission agent, and George Murray Wood, were again brought before the magistrate charged with obtaining goods by false pretences, amongst others from Mr. Graves, clockmaker, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square. Inspector William Newman Turpin, and Detective-sergeant Gethin, of the Detective Department, were in attendance, and it having been stated to the magistrate that no further evidence would be offered that day, the case was again adjourned, there being reason to believe that hereafter there will be numerous charges against the prisoners.

Southwark.

THE ALLEGED BRITISH WORKMAN ART ASSOCIATION SWINDLE.—Walter Robert Garland, 25, described as a gentleman, residing at 104, Avondale-road, Old Kent-road, was brought before Mr. Bridge for final examination charged with defrauding the public by carrying on an illegal lottery under a sham Art Union Association. Mr. Horace Avery appeared for the public prosecutor, and Mr. Mayo defended the prisoner. Some of the facts connected with this wholesale swindle appeared in *The People* last week. Mr. Avery now said he was instructed to proceed against the prisoner for not only carrying on an illegal lottery, but obtaining money from the public to a large extent by an impudent swindle, which had been carried on for a long time, but only came to the knowledge of the police a short time ago. For some time past bills have been extensively circulated headed "The British Workman Art Association, established to supply the public with works of art, and in accordance with the Act 9th and 10th Vic., cap. 48. Tickets 6d. each. Upwards of £500 as prizes put in for drawing. First prize a superior cottage piano by John Broadwood worth 35 guineas. Second prize: Water colour drawing by Cox, oil painting, after Turner, and other works of art, ranging in value from £10 to £3. Each ticket entitles the holder to one chance in each quarterly drawing for five years, or until the holder obtains a prize." Six hundred agents, from whom the prisoner had obtained £1 each as deposit, had been engaged, and he understood that upwards of 25,000 tickets had been issued. Some of the police purchased tickets, and attended the drawing at the prisoner's house on the 28th ultimo, at which about fifty subscribers were present, and it was at once seen that the whole affair was a swindle. On being questioned by those present he said it was a perfectly legal affair, established under the Art Union system, 9th and 10th Victoria, but his worship would see that the prisoner had not obtained a Royal Charter for the establishment of such, neither had he applied to the Privy Council. The prisoner had also issued circulars headed "The British Carver and Gilders' Association (Limited)", offering similar prizes, and he should be able to show that no such company had ever been in existence, but that it was a pure swindle, to put money into the prisoner's pocket. After calling the necessary evidence, he should ask his worship to deal with him under the 5th of Geo. IV., cap. 83, as a rogue and vagabond. He called Peter Taylor Simpson, who said he saw an advertisement in the newspapers in September last for agents and canvassers; wages 25s. and 50 per cent. commission. He went to 104, Avondale-road, Old Kent-road, and saw the prisoner, who told him he was manager to the British Workman Association, established under the Art Union Act, and that he wanted agents to sell tickets at sixpence each, and that he required £1 from each agent as security. Witness paid him the £1, and received a book of 50 tickets, which he disposed of. He then began to suspect that it was a swindle, and attended the drawing at the prisoner's house. There were two barrels, with handles, placed at the back of two men, and a number of tickets were put in. The prisoner said that the first 100 drawn would be the chief prizes. A young female and the prisoner's wife drew the tickets, and the prisoner called out the numbers. One hundred and forty-six tickets were drawn, but on being questioned about the four absent ones, the prisoner said they were the chief prizes, and he could not account for their absence. A disturbance then took place, as they were satisfied that it was nothing but a rank swindle. Before the drawing took place, witness asked the prisoner where the pictures were, and he replied "Oh, that's at Broadwood's." (Laughter.) Witness then asked where the pictures by Cox and Turner were, and the other works of art, when he said "The pictures are at the carver and gilders', but the other works of art were so numerous that he had no room for them there." (Renewed laughter.) After witnesses were called who gave similar evidence, and added that they could not obtain the return of the £1 deposit, Mr. Samuel Hayman, from the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Associations, was then called, and

said that no such company as the British Workman Carver and Gilders' Association had been registered. Inspector Fox, M. division, who had charge of the case, said that since the last examination he had examined the records at the offices of the Board of Trade, Spring Gardens, and searched for the charter of the "British Workman Art Association," and nothing of the kind had been registered or applied for. Since the last examination of the prisoner he had found a cart load of circulars and documents, showing that the swindle had been carried on for some time past by the prisoner under different names, and that numbers of young men had been swindled out of their deposit money. Among the documents he found one setting forth that the piano had been drawn by a lady who had seen her money entered, but witness could not find the piano, and Broadwood knew nothing of the woman. After some further evidence, Mr. Mayo addressed his client, in establishing the "British Workman Art Association," did so in an honest and bona fide manner, and he was allowed to do so according to the system adopted by the Art Union of Kent, and the Printers' Art Union, 7 and 8 Vic., allowing works of art to be distributed among the subscribers. Mr. Bridge remanded him that that released parties from all penalties up to July 31st 1884, and not after that. The prisoner, however, had never studied any Act of Parliament, but had carried on an extensive swindle for some time; and poor people seemed to have been his victims. He had no hesitation in convicting him as a rogue and vagabond, therefore he sentenced him to three months' hard labour. In conclusion he remarked that all engaged in these illegal lotteries were liable to the same punishment.

Mansion House.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—William Wells Ford, of Goswell-road, was charged on remand with embezzling the money of his employers, the proprietors of *Leads and Water*. The prisoner had only been in the employ of the proprietors five or six months. He was engaged as clerk and collector, but being suspected of irregularities with regard to receipts for advertisements given him over the counter, he was discharged. When his accounts came to be examined, defalcations to the extent of £20 were discovered. He (prisoner) when arrested by Detective Taylor had nothing to say in reply to the charge. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

SUSPICIOUS.—Agnes Shidholme, Manchester-street, Argyl-square, was charged before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, M.P., with annoying Mr. George Joseph Sharp, also she was charged with uttering a forged cheque, and with being in possession of a stolen cheque for £15. Mr. Kisch prosecuted. The evidence went to prove that the prisoner, a fashionably-dressed married woman, had been waiting upon the prosecutor's mother during a severe illness. As she had no home to go to, she was allowed to stay two or three weeks longer than her services were required. She was eventually requested to leave, and since then had systematically annoyed the prosecutor, who had been compelled to cease living upon the premises, and was now staying at an hotel. About half-past twelve o'clock that morning he was being evicted from the premises, when he heard a violent knocking at the door. Looking out he saw the prisoner, who said that if he came down she would smash him. She also threatened to shoot him. About thirty roughs collected, and they commenced shouting at him. Only a few days previously she got upon the tiles. Upon the prisoner was found a cheque belonging to the prosecutor for £15, and she had also changed a forged cheque for £5 at a public-house in the neighbourhood. In reply to the prisoner, the prosecutor said he did not give her the cheque for £15 in payment of her wages. Never came home "blind" drunk and asked her to write him the cheque for £5. Whatever furniture he broke was his own. The prisoner was remanded.

Westminster.

ASSAULTING A CABMAN.—Richard Burroughs, 1, Bedford-cottages, Highgate, a seaman, was charged with assaulting one Joseph Storey, a cabdriver. The evidence of the prosecutor, whose face and head were badly cut, showed that on Thursday night he took the defendant up at King's-cross, and was ordered to drive to Montpelier-street, Brompton-road. Defendant stopped at King's-cross, and afterwards at Burlington-arcade, and then went on to Montpelier-square, where he gave witness 2s. 6d., and walked off. He was told there was an extra 8d. for waiting, but would not pay, and when his name and address were demanded struck witness on the left eye, knocking him down insensible. The defence was that he had been demanded and because the sum was not paid he used the worst language to the defendant's sister, and in the course of the scuffle the cabman was hurt. Compensation was offered. For the defence, Esther Roberts, a well-dressed woman, said she was the wife of Godfrey Roberts; she did not know her husband's trade. After wards she said her husband was a doctor, and she lived with him at 36, Montpelier-square. The defendant was her brother, and had just left the navy. The complainant demanded 5s. for the fare, and his card was asked for. He did not give it, on which the cabman called herself and friend to the witness. After that there was a fight, and she saw the defendant push the cabman, who fell on the kerbstone. He was very "screwed" (drunk). In answer to the magistrate, she said she could not tell if her husband refused his name and address. She was sober. She had had her tea, and only two pennorth of gin close to the Burlington. The cabman was quite "screwed." He could not walk straight to the station, and was walking "crooked" before he was struck. To-day the house surgeon of Middlesex Hospital proved that the man was badly injured as if from a blow, and then a heavy fall. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he was of opinion that the cabman had used bad language, or he would more severely punish the defendant than he proposed to do. He would be fined 2s. 6d. and 40s. costs, a guinea of which would go to the doctor, and the other 19s. to the cabman as compensation.

A STREET SWINDLE.—George Johnson, a general dealer, of Short's-gardens, Drury-lane, and John Benjamin, a labourer, of Betterton-street, Long-acre, were charged by Sergeant Standing with causing an obstruction at New-street, Brompton-road, by disposing of articles by means of a lottery. Sergeant Standing said that on Friday night he was attracted to a crowd at New-street, and found the prisoners in the centre of it. The prisoner Benjamin had a cigar-box in his hand containing 151 blanks and ten prizes. Most of the spectators were children. Benjamin handed the box up, and the children paid their pence and took out tickets. If they drew a blank, they had a worthless brass ring; if they drew a prize number, they had money. When taken into custody a great many other blanks were found in the coat pocket of Benjamin. By Mr. D'Eyncourt: It was gambling. The spectators had a poor chance, the odds being 15 to 1 against their getting a prize. The prisoners were 15 to 1 the same place on Thursday night, and were warned not to come again. Benjamin said he was only the servant of the other man, and knew nothing about it. Mr. D'Eyncourt said they were liable to be sent to prison as rogues and vagabonds, but he would fine them 15s. each, or 14 days, with a caution as to their future conduct.

Clerkenwell.

WHOSE IS IT?—A young woman, who said she had only been two weeks married, applied to Mr. Barstow for his advice under the following circumstances. She stated that since the first week of her marriage her husband had treated her most unkindly, and now he intended to leave her without support, and also take away the furniture. Most of the furniture was hers before marriage, purchased with her own money, and given to her by her parents and friends. She wanted to know if she could not compel her husband to support her, for he was going away without her consent, and she gave him no cause for so doing. Mr. Barstow said her husband was bound to support her, and if he did not do so she could go to the relieving officer, who would bring him before the Court, and then if he did not perform his legal duty he would be sent to prison. The applicant said she should like to know if the property belonged to her husband or herself. Mr. Barstow said the whole of it belonged to the husband. The applicant: What, that which I purchased with my own money? She thought it was very hard that her husband should be able to make away with her property. Mr. Barstow said he was of the same opinion, but still that was the state of the law, and the applicant must abide by it. Perhaps it would be as well for the applicant to get her friends to interfere on her behalf. The applicant said she would, and left the court.

FALSE PRETENCES AND BRIBERY OF PROMISE.—A young woman applied to Mr. Barstow for his advice. She said

she had been a domestic servant and last year made the acquaintance of a carpenter, and he, under the pretence that he would marry her, induced her to leave her situation at Christmas last. He then borrowed of her between £30 and £40, for the purpose, as he said, of purchasing furniture, but that he never did, and though she repeatedly pressed him to make a home and to marry her, he always put her off with promises that he would do so in the course of a day or so. She had since ascertained that he was a married man with a family, and she now wanted to know what she was to do to get back her money, for she understood he had squandered it in drink. Mr. Barstow asked the applicant if she would have parted with her money had she known the man was married. Applicant: Certainly not. She gave him the money, making sure he was going to purchase a home and marry her. Mr. Barstow said that under these circumstances she could lay an information and have a warrant. That, however, would not get back her money, for he should have to send the case for trial. If the applicant only wanted her money she would have to sue the man in the county court. The applicant said she did not wish to hurt the man or have him sent for trial. As she only wanted her money she would not take out a warrant, but would take other proceedings against him.

Marylebone.

BETTING PROSECUTIONS.—William Jones, a tailor, of 19, Princes-street, Cavendish-square, was summoned by the police for using the Phoenix public-house, Princes-street, for the purpose of betting with persons resorting thereto, and for the purpose of money being received by him for such bets. Mr. Mead prosecuted for the Treasury; Mr. S. B. Abrahams defended. Mr. Mead, in opening the case said complaints had been made to the police as to betting at the Phoenix public-house, and other constables were sent to see if the complaints were true. Mr. Mead having related the facts as to the defendant betting with one of the officers, said there had been some discussion lately as to whether constables should go to public-houses to see if betting was going on, and as to whether they should make bets. He would make no observation as to that, but he would say it was on the invitation of the defendant that the officer made the bet in this case. Frederick Brembridge, police-constable, deposed that on the 15th September he made a bet with the defendant. By Mr. Cooke: The defendant was merely a man who frequented the house. Mr. Abrahams: Did you not go there to trap him? Witness: Certainly not. Mr. Abrahams: Did you not go there to induce him to bet? Witness: I did not. Witness, in further cross-examination, said a person named "Old Bill" had introduced him to the defendant as a friend of his who had come from Vienna. In Regent-street. Mr. Cooke inquired of Mr. Mead whether he contended that if a man went into a house and seeing some person, said, "I bet you 5 to 1" on a horse, he was liable to a penalty of £100. Mr. Mead said it was so. Mr. Cooke: That a man in any private club, or any building, is liable if he made a bet? Mr. Mead replied in the affirmative. Police-constable Peckham, deposed that he went to the house on the 15th September with the last witness, and they were in the billiard-room. On coming out of the billiard-room the defendant asked them if they were going to back anything, and the conversation, as related by the other officer, took place. The house was a very well-conducted one. That was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Abrahams pointed out that the owner of the house was not summoned for permitting betting. Mr. Cooke observed that the case quoted held that a person betting in a club or private house, or any place, was liable to a penalty of £100. He would consider that point of law. Mr. Abrahams, as to the facts, said this was a case of a most scandalous character as presented by the Treasury, for the first officer was sent there to trap the defendant to make a bet. The landlord of the house was not summoned, and the case was unique in its character. Here they found a system which was a most abominable system of police inquiry—a system that reminded him of the process that was adopted in the days of the French Revolution and the French Empire, and which was repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen. This was a conspiracy of a very gross character for private purposes. Mr. Cooke said it was certainly a startling proposition that any person making a bet in a private club or drawing-room was liable to six months' imprisonment. He would look into the authorities, and carefully consider the matter, and give his decision that day three weeks.

Thames.

JUVENILE RUFIANS.—William Shamon, 17, and William Stevens, 18, both of whom have been repeatedly convicted, were charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting Police-constables Pope, Brind, and Phillips in the execution of their duty. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Lushington sentenced them each to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SEDUCTION OF AN IMBECILE.—A respectable-looking middle-aged woman, who was accompanied by a girl of about fifteen carrying a baby, asked the magistrate's advice and assistance in the following circumstances. She stated that the girl, who was her daughter, was not exactly an imbecile, but was of very weak intellect, and easily led away. Applicant had had a young man lodger during the last twelve months, and he had taken the girl out several times. Applicant had allowed him to do so, believing that he was doing it out of compassion for the child's helpless state; at sometime or other he had taken advantage of her guilelessness and seduced her, the result of this intimacy being the baby which the girl had then in her arms. Applicant had taxed him with what he had done, but he stoutly denied it, and defied applicant to prove that he was the father of the child. She now, therefore, wanted a summons to compel him to contribute towards the child's support. The girl, a rather pretty child, of delicate appearance, was questioned by the magistrate, and said that she had been to school, and knew that it was right to speak the truth, and that she would be punished if she told falsehoods. Her answers, however, on other subjects, including that of the paternity of her baby, were very vague, clearly showing that her intellect was unsettled. In reply to the bench, the mother said that the young man had never admitted to anyone that the child was his. She could, however, bring witnesses who would prove seeing him and her daughter out together. His worship: That is not enough, even supposing that your daughter's mind was perfectly clear, and she could give her evidence in a proper and straightforward manner. The last requires that there should be strong corroborative evidence, besides that of the woman herself. The applicant: That seems to be very hard, especially in this case. His worship: It may be hard, but I cannot help it; it is the law. The applicant then retired with her daughter and the baby, apparently in very considerable mental distress.

ROBBERY IN THE CHURCH.—Samuel Mear, a bricklayer, was charged with stealing about 30lbs. of lead plates, the property of Mr. Calnan, a builder. Detective-sergeant Beall said that yesterday afternoon he saw defendant in company with two other men, and noticing that he looked bulky, went to speak to him. The prisoner, who dropped the lead plates, ran off with his companions, witness giving chase and captured prisoner, the other two men getting away. On inquiry, the witness found that the plates had been taken from the Roman Catholic Church in the Commercial-road, where prisoner had been at work, and the defendant was charged with stealing them. In reply to the charge, prisoner said that he was very sorry. He could not have taken the plates if he had not been in drink. His worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

CONVICTION UNDER THE SMOKE ACT.—Mr. Thomas Smith, Clinton-road, Mile-end, packing cases maker, was summoned at the instance of Chief Inspector Steed, K division, for negligently using a certain furnace, whereby it did not consume its own smoke. After hearing the evidence of Mr. Sandison, the Government engineer, and two constables, Mr. Lushington fined the defendant 4s. and 41 13s. 6d. costs.

A BIRD FANCY.—Sarah Morris, 32, a ladylike, well-dressed woman, was charged with being concerned with two other persons in obtaining 500 canaries, value about £50, from Frederick Thage, a bird-dealer, of the Brown Bear public-house, Leman-street, Whitechapel. Detective-sergeant Abrahams, H division, said he should only offer sufficient evidence to justify a remand, as it was believed the prisoner was connected with a gang who, for sometime past, have been obtaining watches, jewellery, and other valuable property, from persons in different parts of the country by means of the *Bazaar and Exchange* and *Mart* newspapers. The prosecutor said that on Wednesday night

two men came to him about some birds he had for sale, and had some conversation with him, in consequence of which he packed up 300 canaries, and addressed them to Francis Morris, Catherine-villas, Starhill, Rochester. On second thoughts he determined to go down with the birds himself, and on going to the house a boy gave him a note, which informed him that he was to go to a place called Stoneway to get his money. He left the birds and went to the place indicated, but not getting his money, he returned to Catherine-villas, and found his birds had gone. From what he heard he went to the railway station, and found that a person answering to the description of the prisoner had brought the birds there, and had gone on by train, leaving the birds. He afterwards saw the defendant in custody, and charged her. Detective-sergeant White said he went to Rochester on Friday, and saw defendant in custody of the local police. He told her the charge, and she said, "It is a bad job; the birds were too conspicuous. If I could have got them to Meophor's I should have been all right." My husband's friend was waiting to receive them. I is the first time we have waited the game. My husband and his friend write all the letters in London. I took the room for the purpose of receiving the things. The sergeant added that prisoner took the room at Catherine-villas last Saturday. She said her husband was a agent for the "Pearl" Life Office. Whilst she had been there a number of letters and packets containing valuables had come to the house. Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner for a week.

Lambeth.

GOING TO NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Joseph Titmus appeared to a summons to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of the illegitimate child of Sarah Poole, of which she alleged he was the father. Mr. Fullagar defended. The complainant said she had been a widow some three years. The child which she alleged was the defendant's was born in June last; she made the acquaintance of the defendant twelve months prior to that, and went out with him knowing he was a widower. They went on one occasion to the North Woolwich Gardens, and after having a happy day there, it was arranged that they should, not part until the following day. They accordingly stayed at a coffee-house in the Borough. The intimacy was continued after that, and ultimately resulted in the birth of the child in question. When she found herself enceinte she mentioned it to the defendant, and he said he would make it all right. After the birth of the child he also promised to meet her in the Kent-road and give her some money. He had likewise told her that he had sold a business for £150, and when everything was settled he would see her righted. He was also anxious to know if it was a boy or girl that was born. In answer to the magistrate, the complainant said she had no further evidence beyond that of her daughter. Mr. Fullagar contended that the case must fail for want of corroborative evidence, which was so essential in these cases. The magistrate said he must dismiss the present summons; but if the complainant could produce further and sufficient evidence he would grant another summons.

ROBBERY BY A BARMAN.—Albert Berbridge, barman in the service of Mr. Schmidt, a lord of the Royal Albert Tavern, East-street, Walworth, was charged with stealing 3s., the property of his master. Mr. Fullagar appeared to prosecute on behalf of the South London Licensed Victuallers' Protection Association, and it appeared from the evidence that suspicion was aroused as to the honesty of the prisoner. Detective-sergeant Reid, of the P. division was called in, and found in the prisoner's box 3s. in bronze, which had been taken from the bar. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Joseph Stuart, 29, collector in the service of Messrs. Davies, ironmongers, was charged on remand with embezzling some £14 received by him on account of his employers, from the Wandsworth County Court. Some evidence on the first hearing was given, showing that the money paid into the County Court by creditors and received by the prisoner had not been paid over. It was now further shown that the prisoner had received other sums which he had failed to account for. The prisoner had been in the service of the prosecutors for some eight or nine months, and had hitherto borne a good character. The firm had no desire to press the case against the prisoner. The magistrate said the case was one which he would not at present deal with, and ordered a remand for the production of further evidence.

Hammersmith.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.—Two lads named Joseph Dimloe and Lambert Baynew were brought up on remand, charged with being concerned in breaking into the shop of James Wren, a butcher, of High-street, Acton, and the George and Dragon public-house. The shop, which joined the public-house, was left secure on the night of Saturday, the 15th ult. On the following morning the prosecutor missed a number of sixpences, a ring, studs, and some cigars. Marks were seen of some person having entered the place through a window, which was left closed on the previous night. Inspector Cox repeated a statement made by Baynew, on being brought to the station, to the effect that he assisted Dimloe over the wall; then Dimloe opened a window, got in and showed him when he came in a number of sixpences. Having pledged the ring, they had breakfast at a coffee-shop in Acton. In the dock Dimloe said, "I know nothing about it." Baynew said, "You know it is right, you got me into trouble before." The prisoners, who had been convicted before, wished to have the case settled at once, but Mr. Paget refused, and committed them for trial.

Greenwich.

AN EX-POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Alfred Beagin, was charged on remand before Mr. Marsham with stealing a waterproof cloak, the property of Mr. Pachtel, draper, of London-street, Greenwich; he was further charged with falsely representing himself to be a police constable. The prisoner, who was seen loitering about in front of shops, was proved to have stolen the waterproof from the doorway of the prosecutor's shop, and given it to a man to pledge; but police-constable Noble, who had watched him for some time, apprehended him. He was taken to the Park-row police station, where he told Inspector Stint he was a police-constable of the M division, in the Borough. Inquiry showed that the prisoner was expelled the police force in 1875, and since that time he had been several times convicted. Mr. Marsham remarked that the prisoner appeared to have been leading a very bad life since his dismissal from the police force, and committed him for trial at the Old Bailey.

CONSERVATION IN CHELSEA.—The first of a series of working men's meetings was held on Wednesday night at the Lord Palmerston, Upper Cheyne-row, Chelsea. Mr. Liley was elected, from the meeting, chairman, and introduced to the meeting Admiral Sir E. Commerell, who made an effective speech, his topics being "Fair Trade v. Free Trade," "Peace with Dishonour," and "The Present State of Ireland." The meeting was crowded, and the admiral was enthusiastically cheered on resuming his seat.

A WORKMAN'S FANCY FAIR.—A bazaar, or fancy fair, was opened in the Albert Rooms, Marylebone, on Tuesday morning, in aid of the Conservative Working Men's Provident Fund. There was a large display of novelties and useful articles, and business appeared pretty brisk. The attendance, which was large throughout the day, materially increased in the evening. A large number of persons partook of tea, which was provided in one of the rooms, and in the evening addresses were delivered by Conservative working men and others. Mr. Jelks, the president of the Local Conservative Working Men's Association, referring to the question of fair trade, said he was thoroughly convinced that a small tax placed upon raw imports would be productive of much good, and he believed the people of England believed so too. Several other speakers followed.

Mr. Edmund Turner, of Tavistock, who was one of the speakers at a temperance meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, suddenly expired in his chair immediately after moving the second resolution. The cause of death was apoplexy. Mr. Turner was about 70 years of age.

Since the condemnation of William Osman for the murder of his wife at Woodley, near Stockport, a strong feeling has arisen in the neighbourhood in favour of a commutation of the capital sentence. A petition to the Home Secretary is being extensively signed. The petitioners believe that the condemned man secured very

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

MUSIC.

Two important concerts clashed last Saturday afternoon—the second of the two Richter concerts and the usual one at the Crystal Palace, the latter being memorable for the first production in England of Berlioz's symphony "Lelio." It was impossible to be in the two places at once, or even have a little of each programme; Sydenham is too far away for that. So I elected to be present at St. James's Hall and represented at the Palace, thinking that Richter was too seldom here to be missed, while there may soon be a second opportunity of hearing the extraordinary work which forms the sequel to the *Symphonie Fantastique*. I shall, therefore, not enter into criticism concerning "Lelio" except to say that it is, on all hands, admitted to surpass in wildness of character, defiance of ordinary form, and passionate depth of feeling—combined with a certain weird, irresistible charm—all that has previously been heard from the pen of the same remarkable genius. Enough, then, that the symphony was well rendered under the direction of Mr. Manns; the choral singing might certainly have been better, but the vocal solos were irreproachably given by Messrs. E. Lloyd, and F. King, while the orchestra executed their difficult task magnificently.

The scheme of the Richter concert had to be altered in consequence of Herr Neumann forbidding the performance of certain excerpts from "Der Ring des Nibelungen," of which that gentleman enjoys the sole right in this country. The prohibition displayed anything but a wise and liberal sense of feeling, or, indeed, a clever business head, seeing that the best thing to popularise the "Nibelungen" tetralogy, must be the frequent rendering of its choicest morceaux—if it may be allowed to so term the "Walküre" or "Siegfried's Fraumarsch." Still, the overtures to "Tannhäuser" and "Der Fliegende Holländer" and the "Siegfried Idyll"—a composition distinct from the work on which its themes are based—formed a sufficiently long selection of Wagnerian pieces, and enabled Herr Richter to show off to splendid advantage the excellence of his band and his own inimitable powers as a conductor. The *pièce de résistance*, however, was unquestionably Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony—I mean as an executive display; that it was so in every other sense goes without saying. A finer—if, indeed, so fine—a performance of the immortal work has never been heard. Every passage, let alone every movement, went to absolute perfection, and there seemed not to be a single man in the whole orchestra who did not understand and reflect the ideas of the conductor, who in himself reflected with reverence and rare insight the spirit of the great composer. It was a genuine treat, as the applause of those who listened, fully testified, and thus Herr Richter's two autumn concerts, which have both drawn crowded audiences, came to a conclusion.

How old we are getting! To most of us it seems but yesterday that the "Monday Pops" were struggling with existence and fighting hard for the popularity they for a time enjoyed in name alone. And now there is to record the commencement of their twenty-fifth season. It is an event worthy of more than a word of passing comment. It marks the accomplishment of a quarter of a century of hard, valuable work, and demonstrates with greater eloquence, perhaps, than any similar example of artistic enterprise, the progress that musical cultivation may make by means of performances of classical works by the most renowned artists at prices which the humblest amateur can afford to pay. When the Popular Concerts were started by Mr. Arthur Chappell, the knowledge and appreciation of classical music was limited to the few. Now its most devoted admirers are to be found among the masses. Where there was then one classical concert in London, there are now, without exaggeration, fifty, and every year shows the growth of musical taste throughout the kingdom to be developing with increased rapidity. He who would deny that a vast proportion of this amazing progress is due to the institution founded by Mr. Chappell, would betray complete ignorance of a very palpable fact. Therefore, may I be excused for dwelling at some length upon the resumption of the "Pops" on so notable an anniversary.

The programme on Monday night included a string quartet in A minor, by Brahms, played here for the first time. Like all the works of this gifted composer, it is not to be thoroughly comprehended, or its precise artistic value to be gauged on a first hearing. Where there is so much elaborateness of detail it is impossible to form more than a superficial opinion at the outset, but I need have no hesitation in saying that this quartet will take its place among Brahms's finest examples of the kind. The opening movement is replete with beauty and interest, the *andante* does not contain a bar that is not melodious and charming, while the two remaining sections are worthy to follow what has gone before. That the individuality of Brahms pervades the whole quartet is scarcely need add; there is not a more original composition (in accepted orthodox forms) living. Another novelty from the same source, a "Rhapsodie" in E minor, for pianoforte, was introduced by Mlle. Janotha, who played it exquisitely. She also executed with perfect grace and manipulation, Mendelssohn's "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso" in E minor, and joined Signor Piatti in three pieces by Rubinstein for piano and violoncello. Hearty applause greeted all these efforts, and I must not omit to say that MM. Straus, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti received a warm recall after their faultless rendering of the Brahms quartet. The vocalist was Mr. Edward Lloyd, who was in admirable voice, and sang with all his customary charm of style. There was a full attendance.

The eleventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society opened on Wednesday evening, with Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," Mr. Barnby conducting as usual, and Dr. Stainer presiding at the organ. Mesdames Anna Williams, Marianne Fenna and Orridge, Messrs. Stanley, Edward Lloyd, and George Cox, undertaking the solos with which the oratorio abounds. Of the first-named lady it would be unfair to speak in terms of criticism, seeing that she was evidently suffering from a severe attack of hoarseness, which considerably marred the delivery of the airs allotted to her. Mesdames Orridge and Fenna were both in very good voice, and gave the duet in the second part "Oh, never bow we down," in a charming manner. I confess that I was somewhat disappointed with Mr. Stanley, whose scales in the recitative and air, "The Lord, who worketh wonders," seemed to me to lack their usual precision, but Mr. Edward Lloyd fully amended the shortcomings of everyone else, including the crude method of Mr. George Cox, of whom I shall be pleased to judge when he shall have quite made up his mind whether it be better to let the audience have the full benefit of his voice than to keep most of it to himself. Mr. Lloyd's rendering of "Sound an Alarm" created a genuine furore, and I, who remember Mr. Sims Reeves in his best time, doubt whether it was ever surpassed by that oratorio tenor par excellence. The chorus calls for no special comment. There was a decent level throughout, never rising to perfection, seldom falling below mediocrity. The second concert will take place on Wednesday, November 23, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed. Would it be too much to ask of the powers that be to see that their stewards do not lose their heads in the beginning of the evening—causing people to wander aimlessly through the corridors—and to take less interest in the proceedings in the hall when the performance has fairly begun, to the great discomfort of those who should happen to be little into The Albert Hall as a vast building that a walk through its byways and highways scarcely adds to the enjoyment of those who have been shivering in a hansom for half an hour previous to arrival.

Rossini's evergreen "Barbiere di Siviglia" was added to the present Lyceum repertory on Tuesday night, and, with this exception, there has been no further deviation from the programme I have previously had occasion to notice: "Zigolotto," "Faust," and "La Figlia del Re." "Barbiere" was excellently cast, and a capital performance was the result. Mlle. Marimon makes a charming Rosina, both in a vocal and histrionic sense; nor Zolotti is one of the best Bartolos of the day; Signor Zolotti is a fairly efficient Alavira; and Signor Zolotti—admirable in everything he undertakes—had already displayed sufficient possession of the comic vein to make his splendid Figure a foregone conclusion.

Tolerably good houses have continued to be the rule; and on Saturday Mr. Hayes tempts his patrons with a representation of "Les Huguenots," that combines the chief male strength of his company with Madame Rose Hersee and two debutantes—Mlle. Philippine Sields and Mlle. Vogli. Meyerbeer's work should prove an attraction, albeit I think light operas come better within the scope of the Lyceum troupe. But "Carmen" is in preparation, and, harkened as it has been, if well put on the stage, should turn out a hit that will help Mr. Hayes well over the foggy nights of November.

The "wind-up" of the Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden on Saturday night falls on the anniversary of the Battle of Inkerman. Mr. A. Gwynne Crowe thus has a famous opportunity for gratifying his natural military enthusiasm and providing himself with a lucrative benefit. Result: Julien's British Army Quadrilles, and Drum Folks are included in the evening's entertainment; the free list is "entirely suspended," except to those wearing British war medals, who are warmly and respectfully invited; and the price of admission to the Promenade is raised from one shilling to two. Further results: a certain crush and a tremendous success—pecuniary and otherwise!

Writing of Promenade Concerts, something of the kind on a rather large scale will be commenced at the Westminster Aquarium on Monday night. The band is to consist of 100 performers, and the choir of 150 voices, and Sir Julius Benedict will be the conductor, facts that at once bespeak an undertaking in which considerations of artistic excellence will not be wanting. Besides this, the co-operation of famous military bands from France, Germany, Austria, and Italy is promised, one in each of the four weeks that the concerts are to last. The term "International" has, on the strength of this arrangement, been applied to the entertainments, which are very likely to prove highly successful.

COUNTERPOINT.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the World.)

Ex-Mlle. Schneider has not obtained the full terms of her matrimonial bargain. M. le Comte de Bionne is no comte, and it appears doubtful whether he can even justly claim the *de*. He is in the black-list of the *Henri IV.*, which journal is enthusiastically performing the very necessary function of gibbeting the assumed names of unauthentic titles. The law passed by the last Chamber, prohibiting the assumption of fancy titles, has been virtually a dead letter; but a newspaper can occasionally do what the law cannot; and to be named in print may do more towards thinning the ranks of the contraband vicomtes than any amount of fining in court.

The approaching marriage of the Earl of Mount Cashel with Mrs. Moleworth is announced. On referring to the *Peerage* of 1881 I find that the noble bridegroom elect was born August 20th, 1792, and is consequently in his nineteenth year. It would really be interesting to know the age of the nonagenarian earl's future bride.

The death of the founder of the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, Father Foley, has been a cause of more sorrow than that of many a more eminent ecclesiastic. He was very good to the poor, and suffered much from the former financial difficulties of his church, though he was certainly the most cheerful insolvent I ever saw. He had a tolerably lively dog too, whom I met one day trotting at his master's side, an even more usual gait being beaming from both. I knew the "Pro" was in great straits at the time. "The man came to me for the rent," said his reverence buoyantly; "but it was a rent in his trousers he got from my dog."

On 10th from Dublin, that after the municipal elections, the majority of the Corporation will propose to remove Mr. Gladstone's name from the roll of freemen of the city. This, they hope, will obliterate the defeat of the motion to make freemen of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

The misdeeds of the Irish mob take great delight in inventing nicknames for their opponents. Thus Mr. Forster is called "Buckshot," because he is supposed to have recommended the use of that particular kind of charge against the enemies of law and order. It would be easy to retaliate with names based on the same principles; and, for my part, I would sooner be called "Buckshot Forster" or "Judas Gladstone" than "Crotch-the-ears Healy" or "Hough-Donkey O'Donnell."

Proprietors of clubs are likely soon to become things of the past, as I understand that the Excise authorities have determined to require proprietors of clubs to take out the usual Excise licence, which will only be granted with the licensing magistrate's consent. This will practically abolish such clubs, as they will become subject to the same law as that which governs public-houses, and will therefore have to close at 12.30 a.m. This determination has been arrived at in consequence of the great number of proprietors of clubs which have lately sprung up, the profits of which find their way into the pockets of the proprietors only. Of course it will in no way affect clubs which are the property of their members.

(From Truth.)

I hear that a noble lord, who held a high post in the household, under Lord Beaconsfield, has suffered so much from the agricultural depression, that his establishment in the country has been cut down to the narrowest limits, and he has been obliged to retrench in every possible way.

Sir Stafford and Lady Northote returned to Pynes last week from Scotland. The bells of Upton Pye Church were rung on Tuesday in honour of the 61st birthday of the lord of the manor, who celebrated the day by driving into Exeter and having himself photographed. There was something like a "scare" in a royal palace last week, as one of the employes managed to lose a set of keys, which gave access to rooms containing pictures and china of priceless value. Watchmen guarded the suite throughout the night, and the next day entirely new keys were provided, the mishap rendering it necessary to alter no fewer than 30 locks.

I have reason to believe that within the next few weeks an official announcement will be made of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Albany with a German princess.

I hear that the projected visit of the Empress of Austria to Ireland has been abandoned, but her Majesty will come to England for a month early in the new year, when the Emperor goes to Nice, and will hunt in Leicestershire. It is possible that the Empress and her suite may occupy Burley-on-the-Hill, the grand old place of Mr. Finch, near Oakham, which is an excellent centre for the Cottesmore, Belvoir, and Quorn.

ACTION BY A PRIEST AGAINST AN ARCHBISHOP.—Judgment was given on Tuesday by Sheriff Guthrie, of Glasgow, in a singular action brought by a Roman Catholic priest, named Edgemoor, against Archbishop Eyre. The plaintiff alleged that he had been deprived by the action of the defendant from performing ecclesiastical work and enjoying its emoluments, to which he contended he was entitled by the contract implied in his ordination, and, being prevented by his vows from following secular employment, he sought to recover "alimony" from the Archbishop. The sheriff held that ordination involved no such contract as that alleged by the plaintiff.

ONLY A PAUPER.—At Tuesday's meeting of the Exeter Board of Guardians the Rev. H. E. Reynolds, cathedral librarian and workhouse chaplain, drew attention to the case of a young American whose name was unknown, who had died in the house a few days ago. The young man before his death had professed to be a member of the Church of England, but the undertaker took it upon himself to bury him in the unconsecrated part of the cemetery, in order, as he said, to save himself trouble and to help "fill up" the ground. The undertaker himself read the Burial Service over the pauper's grave. The cemetery keeper and the undertaker agreed between themselves that there was no necessity to take the corpse into the chapel before burial, as "he was only a pauper without any friends." Mr. Reynolds and other guardians strongly animadverted on the conduct of both parties. The undertaker's attention had been called to the matter, and he had promised that such a "mistake" should not occur again. The Board expressed itself of opinion that the "interments of paupers ought to be performed with as much care, decency, and feeling as possible," and gave directions that in future each corpse should be followed to the grave by two or more of the orderly inmates as a mark of respect.

THE THEATRES.

ADELPHI.

Few of those who were present sixteen years ago at the first production, at the Princess's Theatre, of Mr. Charles Reade's drama, "It is Never too Late to Mend," are likely to forget the scene then witnessed. I myself, assisted, as the French say, at the spectacle, and the recollections I preserve of the tumult are among the freshest with which my memory has charged itself. Since that memorable day when stalls, dress circle, and pit clamoured for the suspension of the performance, when a portion of the audience hurried out of the house, and when one clever and amiable but passionate and impulsive old gentleman got up from his seat and harangued the management, I have, as chance has willed matters, never again until within a few days seen the piece which caused the pother. Considerable alterations have been made in the drama, and one scene in particular, the crude details of which were principally responsible for the manifestation that was made, has been excised. Making allowance for this, I still find it difficult to account for the excessive indignation of the public. Not too dignified a spectacle is that of a gang of felons climbing the weary round of the treadmill. I doubt, however, if a modern audience, with the recollection still fresh of the achievements of realism would find a scene of this kind too much for its nerves. Too much, however, for the nerves it proved sixteen years ago, as an outbreak which has never since been rivalled in a London theatre was the result. When the poor child prisoner (then played by Miss Louisa Moore), whose only offence had consisted in stealing a few potatoes, was seen, after the great treadmill exhibition, attempting to commit suicide, the cries of pain and horror of the audience were simply indescribable. Not until a long delay had occurred, and a strong appeal to the audience had been made by Mr. Vining, the manager, was the play allowed to proceed.

At the present moment the strongest demonstration that is provoked by the same scene is that tribute of tears which a dramatist always seeks. Notions of the province of the drama have altered within sixteen years, and it is difficult to imagine what work would now provoke an ebullition such as I witnessed. There is little temptation to dwell upon the past. Mr. Charles Reade is the one man of genius who has allied himself with the realistic school, and in so doing he has always had in view an object really or supposedly philanthropic. To the fact that he was, and happily I may say is, possessed of genius, which speaks through all his work, it may, perhaps, be attributed that so strong a sensation was caused. To the power of the dramatist it must certainly be attributed that the ordinarily peaceable and long-suffering public appeared in a novel light. Nothing in the acting then exhibited was so superior to that now supplied as to account for the demeanour of the public. It may, indeed, be maintained that the performance of to-day is in many respects superior to that previously seen.

Mr. Warner, who now plays the convict, is a decidedly stronger actor than George Vining, its first exponent, could claim to be. He is, indeed, taking him all round, the most powerful representative of that class of partur stage now possesses. His method is yet far from perfect, his transitions are too abrupt, and the memory of the past in the characters he presents seem always too easily obliterated. These faults are less apparent in the character he now plays, that of Robinson, than in some previous performances. Now, even we fail in the minor of the third act to see any suggestion of the convict of the second, and in the cockney of the fourth act we lose sight of the miner of the third. None the less, Mr. Warner's performance is firm, powerful, earnest, and sympathetic, and does much to assure the play the vitality it possesses. Miss Clara Jucks again, who plays the child convict, though she has not the delicacy of style of Miss Louisa Moore, is much more like a boy and is not less pathetic. Her performance of the character could not easily have been more truthful or natural. Mr. Irish now appears as Crawley, the agent, who dogs the footsteps of the hero, and succeeds in bringing to nothing his schemes of making a fortune. He is a clever and original comedian. His style is wholly unlike that of Mr. Dominick Murray, his predecessor, and has none of that passion and that ecstasy of fear in which Mr. Murray was unrivalled. No censure upon Mr. Irish is meant in this. In the power of making terror at once comic and tragic, Mr. Murray comes nearer Robson than any living actor has come. Something of the same gift is possessed by Mr. Shiel Barry. It is, however, less pronounced. Mr. Irish makes the character of Crawley more sneaking and less venomous than Mr. Murray. In place of Mr. George Melville, concerning whom I retain no very vivid recollection, Mr. E. H. Brooke plays George Meadows, the hero, in a manly sympathetic style. Mr. Howard Russell is excellent as Mr. Meadows, the villain of the piece, the first exponent of which was Mr. Villiers. Mr. Fernandez as the Jew Levi, gives a thoughtful performance, which, while not less powerful than that of Mr. Mead, is more temperate. Mr. Rosier replaces Mr. Shore as the Rev. Mr. Eden, the pious chaplain, and Mr. Huntley succeeds Mr. H. Mellon as the father of the heroine. Miss Gerard is now the heroine. She succeeds Miss Katherine Rodgers, and is a very gentle and tender.

One character alone finds the same exponent it at first received. Jacky, the aborigine, who is so helpful to the hero, and whose vengeance upon his enemies is so summary, is once more played by Mr. Calhaem. When at the first performance the fate of the piece seemed trembling, Mr. Calhaem's representation of the whimsical savage restored the public to good humour, and secured the passage of an act of amnesty for all that had gone before. It was a fine piece of acting then, and it is now even better. The night when I witnessed it, which was the first night of the revival, Mr. Calhaem was inimitable, and his assumption of dignity, his complacent repetition of the terms taught him by his white associates, and his performance generally, were worthy of highest praise.

In its present condition, "It is Never too Late to Mend" is an excellent specimen of a melodrama. It is in no sense old-fashioned, and its interest remains keen and poignant. That the scenes in question exercise no effect prejudicial to its success furnishes cause for no surprise. They are so changed now from what they previously were, no deduction can be drawn from their altered reception. So far as I can trust my memory, the acting seems more equal than previously it was. At any rate the play takes a firm hold upon the public, and may claim to be one of the most stirring and popular of entertainments.

IMPERIAL.

It is seldom that a piece so successful as the three-act comedy of Mr. Pinero, "Imprudence," has an experience so strange as has befallen that clever and amusing work. Originally produced at the Folly Theatre by Mr. Carton, who made with it his first experiment in management, it was driven elsewhere by the necessity for pulling down and reconstructing the building which, previous to its production, was known to exist. During the weeks, however, in which it had been upon the boards, it had taken so strong a hold of the public that the success which originally attended it accompanied it in all its migrations. To the Gaiety and to the Standard, upon a sea-side trip to Brighton, and now finally to the Imperial, at which house it is installed as an afternoon entertainment, public goodwill and, what is of more account, public support, has followed it. The same excellent company which appeared at the Folly is still engaged, and no change has been made in the cast. Mr. Brighton, Mr. Wood, Mr. Leonard Boyne, and Mr. Clifford Cooper cause as much laughter as before. Miss Compton renews her amusing performance of Mrs. Parmenter Blake. Mr. Carton is still whimsical as Barnes Durant. Miss Emily Miller re-appears as the lodging-house keeper, and Miss Wade as Miss Dalrymple. Added "go" has been conferred on the representation by the opportunities for repetition that have been afforded, and the customary roars of laughter attend each successive scene.

Two or three dramatic or musical novelties have been recently produced in Paris. At the Odéon, a one-act poetical drama by M. Gustave Rivet, has been produced under the title of "Marie Touchet." The heroine awaits the arrival of her lover, who is, of course, Charles IX. The massacre of Saint Bartholomew rages without, and a young Huguenot enters and demands the shelter which Marie accords. Charles arrives and denounces the

fugitive, whom he orders off to execution. Marie then orders the monarch to quit her presence for ever. The play obtained a favourable reception, ascribable rather to the warmth of its invective against kings than to its dramatic merits. "Le Dîner de Pierrot" of M. Millanvoya is a pleasant little sketch dealing with the adventures of Pierrot and Columbine. It is well played by M. Porel and Mlle. Chartier.

A "vanderbilt-pantomime" by M. W. Barnach, entitled "Le Testament de M. de Marillac," has been produced at the Comédie Parisienne, and is played by a pantomimic troupe, the principal members of which are English, or have English names. It is unsuccessful, however, and is accordingly scarcely likely to find its way to London.

"Nana," the adaptation of M. Zola's maledorous novel, has been revived at the Ambigu-Comique, with Madlle. Massin, M. Dailly, and M. Lacroix in their original rôles. It has, however, been much altered, and is reduced to the comparatively moderate dimensions of five acts.

"Faublas," a comic opera in three acts, produced at the Theatre Cluny, is a poor piece, both as regards words and music. The latter is by M. François Luigini, the former by MM. Cadol and Duval.

DORMONT.

GERMAN VIEWS OF MR. GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

BERLIN, Wednesday.—The publication of the Austrian Red Book containing Mr. Gladstone's proposals regarding Turkey has caused great uneasiness here. Mr. Gladstone's views are regarded as unscrupulous, as if carried into effect they would have been adopted for the purpose of procuring the dismemberment of Turkey. The *National Zeitung*, commenting upon Mr. Gladstone's proposal—made while the difficulty between Turkey and Greece was still unsettled—that Smyrna should be seized, declares that it was monstrous, and if acted upon would have led to a flagrant violation of international law, and to a general war. Whilst all the other Powers were bent on avoiding war, England alone, under her present Administration, offered no guarantee for peace.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

A GIRL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At the Cumberland Winter Assizes on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Kay, Margaret Messenger, aged 14 years, domestic servant, was charged with the wilful murder of a child named Mary Elizabeth Pallister, aged six months, at Sprunston, near Carlisle, in July last. Prisoner was engaged in June last by Mr. and Mrs. Pallister, a farmer and his wife, who live at Sprunston, four or five miles from Carlisle, as nurse to their children. On the morning of the 2nd of July, Mr. and Mrs. Pallister went to Carlisle Market, and they left the prisoner at Sprunston in charge of their two children Margaret Hodgson, aged five years, and the baby, Mary Elizabeth. A hired boy, named Haffen, was also left working in a field at about 100 yards' distance from the farmhouse. While at work, about 10 o'clock in the morning, Haffen heard the cry of a child, which seemed to him to come from the yard of the house, and almost at the same time he heard the elder child shout out the name of the nurse, who replied, "I'm here." Haffen thought nothing of the scream, and went on with his work; but about half-past 10 Margaret Pallister called him, and he went into a field called Lamb's-close, and saw the prisoner and the child Margaret Pallister. The prisoner told him that a tall man, without whiskers, had taken away the little child, and asked Haffen to go and look for it. He did not believe the story, but he went to the orchard, beyond which there is a stream, and looked, but found nothing. He then went back to his work. About half-past 11 he saw the prisoner coming from the direction of the well, carrying the child. Haffen suspected it was dead, and called out to the prisoner, "Is it dead?" She replied it was. He therefore brought Mrs. Story, a neighbour, who found the body on the ground in the yard, quite dead. She took it up, and found that while the face and front part of the body were muddy, the back was quite clean. The prisoner, when asked where she found the body, said she found it in a boggy place near the well. Mrs. Story, after using every effort to restore animation, went away leaving the prisoner in charge of another neighbour. The prisoner afterwards told Mrs. Story a totally different tale, to the effect that as she was sitting on some blocks of wood near the house she fell asleep, that when she awoke the child was gone, and that on going to look for it she found it near the well. Mr. Story thereupon went to the place indicated, and he there discovered in some boggy ground between the well and the stream an indentation in the shape of a child's body. A stone had been removed some little distance off, and was lying close to this indentation. He also found marks of clogs leading from the house to the well. At seven o'clock Police-superintendent Sempill inspected the place, and had casts of the footmarks taken. The prisoner subsequently said to Mrs. Story, "I will tell you; I did it myself, and nobody helped me." A post-mortem examination was held, and the doctors found that the child died of suffocation, and that there was mud in the lungs as well as in the mouth. The prisoner, at the time the crime was committed, was 13 years of age. The theory of the defence was that the prisoner had left the child in charge of the baby, which during that time had fallen down the ravine into the puddle, where it was found suffocated. The judge, in summing up the case, remarked that if this theory of the defence had been correct a stone would not have been found on the child's head, and the only question for the jury was whether they could arrive at the conclusion that the child could in any way have come by its death except by the act of the prisoner. The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, delivered a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's youth. The judge, who was much affected, pronounced sentence of death.

SOLDIER'S CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, three years of age, named Hugh Hanley, son of a private in the 11th Hussars, was burnt to death on Thursday morning in the married quarters of the Cavalry Barracks, Hounslow. The father and mother had gone out early in the morning to attend to some duties, leaving the child along with a younger brother in bed. When they returned to breakfast they found the child lying on the hearth, and the child was found dead, its nightdress being completely burnt off. It lived only two hours after the occurrence.

RITUALISTIC AMENITIES.—The Rev J. Cator, rector, of St. Luke's, Charlton-upon-Medlock, a suburb of Manchester, on Wednesday prosecuted a commercial traveller named Kirby for "indecent behaviour in the churchyard." Mr. Kirby having attended the communion service on a recent Sunday, instead of consuming the first element he received, placed it in his Prayer-book, and subsequently, showing it to Miss Cator in the churchyard, asked her if she called that "stuff" bread? It was said to resemble the wafer used in the Roman Catholic Mass. The Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester fined the defendant forty shillings.

TRAFFIC ON THE THAMES.—On Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, an action was brought in the Admiralty Division of the City of London Court, in which Mr. William Leslie Edwards, clerk to the committee at Lloyd's, sought to recover the sum of £38, being £35 the value of a row-boat damaged by the unskillful navigation of one of the London Steamboat Company's steamers, the Prince of Wales, by their servants at the late Barnes Regatta, and £3, the value of certain articles of clothing lost and damaged in consequence. Mr. Buknill was counsel for the claimant. Mr. Edwards said that on the day in question he was rowing on the river when suddenly the defendants' steamer, the Prince of Wales, backed, and completely crushed his boat. His clothes, which were in the boat, were spoilt, and he had to pay watermen and others for assistance. Eventually his Honour gave judgment for the claimant for £38 and costs.

Henry Stebbing, who is charged with murdering a little girl named Hannah Brett, aged 11, near Watton, Norfolk, was brought up on remand on Monday, at Wayland, Hall, Watton, on the capital charge. Long before the time fixed for the examination, several hundreds of people assembled outside the court, and when the prisoner was brought forward, the police had great difficulty in preventing the crowd from attacking the accused.—Prisoner was committed for trial. When being removed a strong body of police had to be procured to protect him from the mob.

TRIAL OF LEFROY.

SCENE IN COURT.

DEMEANOUR OF THE PRISONER.

More than an hour before the Lord Chief Justice took his seat in the Crown Court at Maidstone this morning, for the purpose of presiding at the trial of Percy Lefroy Mapleton on the charge of having murdered Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway on the 27th of June last, a miscellaneous audience thronged every part of the building unoccupied by the officials and members of the bar. The dock, to which disproportionate space is allotted, when the limited dimensions of the court are considered, occupies a deep hollow in the centre, midway between the counsel and the large body of spectators behind. It is fenced in with high-spiked railings, and, by means of a subterranean passage, is in direct communication with the county gaol hard by. Right and left the prisoner is flanked by the jury and a portion of the reporters, the majority of whom occupy seats high over the heads of all other persons. In the grand jury gallery, in a line with the bench, seats were reserved for the local magnates and others, and several ladies occupied these seats. Lord Coleridge took his seat on the bench two minutes after ten o'clock, a buzz of nervous excitement marking his entrance. Bowing to the bar, not numerously represented, his lordship took his seat, Major Best, the High Sheriff of Kent, in the uniform of a Deputy-Lieutenant, taking up a position close by. The Clerk of the Assize having held a hasty consultation with the judge, Percy Lefroy Mapleton, otherwise Arthur Lefroy, was called for, and in response, the prisoner, conducted by two gaolers, slowly emerged to view from the gloomy passage leading to the dock. Lord Coleridge was one of the first to note his appearance, and, amid solemn silence, the prisoner, nervous but self-possessed, bowed respectfully to the Bench. He was neatly dressed in a black frock coat, and altogether bore himself as a person of good breeding. His face is of a more intellectual cast than persons only acquainted with photographs of him could have been prepared for.

The court was crowded to excess, and considerable excitement pervaded the whole town. The prisoner was placed in the dock at five minutes past ten. Immediately after Lord Coleridge had taken his seat, and in reply to the usual question if he was guilty or not guilty of the crime with which he was charged, he replied in tones subdued and indistinct, "I am not guilty." When he was informed that he could challenge the persons about to be sworn on the petty jury, who would have to decide between him and her Sovereign Lady the Queen, Lefroy exhibited no interest in the empanelling of the jury, which only occupied a few minutes. The youngest jurors in of middle age, and, judging from appearances, all of them are men of more than average intelligence. At 10 minutes past ten o'clock the Attorney-General rose to open the case for the Crown, and then the prisoner, folding his arms across his breast, sat down in a cushioned chair immediately towards the front of the dock, and thereafter maintained a stolidity and indifference of manner in marked contrast with the nervous interest visible in every other face in the court. Sir H. James, evidently impressed with a grave sense of the responsibility devolving upon him, was hardly audible in his opening sentences, but as he proceeded it became easy enough to follow up the plain unvarnished narrative, never unduly emphasised as against the accused, in which he laid before the Court and the jury the revolting murder of Mr. Gold. The Attorney-General had no more attentive or undemonstrative listener than Lefroy himself, who, with gaze steadily fixed on the back of the speaker, heard unmoved the harrowing details of the final struggle which must have taken place in Merstham tunnel when Mr. Gold was overpowered and lost his life. The "opening," contrary to general expectation, only lasted an hour, and was distinguished by remarkable clearness, and for the extreme fairness with which the prisoner was dealt by the learned gentleman. The Attorney-General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. T. Fenton, and Mr. Kisch defended the prisoner.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, expressed a hope that the jury would dismiss from their minds any of the excitement or that prejudice which the murder of Mr. Gold at the time created, and confine themselves strictly to the case which he should have to lay before them against the prisoner. Mr. Gold, he might inform them, was in the habit of travelling to London from his residence at Preston Park, near Brighton, every Monday, and returning by a particular train. He travelled to London on the morning of the murder and visited a shop in Walworth, where he was in the habit of calling to receive money. He received about £38 on the day in question, and banked about the same amount at his bank in Whitechapel. He then returned to London Bridge station, to catch the express train, and was seen to take his seat in a first-class smoking compartment of a composite carriage. Only three first-class tickets were issued by that train, and they would all be spoken to as having been returned in the usual way. It would seem that whilst passing Horley, a woman named Brown and her daughter saw a struggle going on in the train, and that had probably been all the way from Merstham tunnel, a distance of some eight miles, for on entering the tunnel, Mr. Gibson, a chemist, of Brighton, heard the report of firearms in the next compartment to that in which he was sitting, and in the carriage Mr. Gold travelled, mistaking them at the time for fog signals. Mr. Gold was never again seen alive. The train proceeded without stopping, and with only a brief slackening of speed to Preston, where the prisoner was found smeared with blood. He first complained that he had been assaulted. He said he was in a first-class compartment with two other persons, the elder of whom he said attacked him. Then they had the fact that Mr. Gold carried a gold watch, and that it was not found upon the body, but that a gold watch was discovered in the prisoner's shoe, and returned to him at Brighton, because it was thought that he had been the injured person. The story of his visit to Brighton might easily be told. He was treated throughout as an injured man, and by that means was enabled to reach his own home at Wallington, from whence he immediately disappeared; but then the body of Mr. Gold had been found in Balcombe tunnel, and some articles of his property were found at different points along the line for some miles near Brighton, and there was also found a collar near the railway, and other articles, which he believed he should show were the prisoner's. The collar was covered with blood, and these facts showed really that a murder had been committed by some one, and that the murderer had been disposing as far as he possibly could of all traces of a struggle. Well, Mr. Gold had undoubtedly been shot, for a pistol bullet had been discovered in the murdered man's body, and he should be able to show that upon the day of the murder the prisoner had possessed himself of a pistol at a pawnbroker's in the Borough with whom he was in the habit of pledging goods. He had pledged many articles from time to time in the name of Lee, varying the Christian name and the address, and upon the very day of the murder a pistol was redeemed which had been pledged in the name of Lee, and the pawnbroker's assistant would say that the prisoner was the man who redeemed the pledge. Then they found him at London Bridge, hastily scanning the passengers in the train in which Mr. Gold was seated. He travelled by that train there could be no doubt, and in the carriage where violence had been going on before the train reached Brighton, and it would be shown that two persons were seen by the ticket collector in that compartment. The action of the prisoner after his return to Wallington could be explained. He was in possession of a watch which had since disappeared, and which by means of a number would be known to be Mr. Gold's. He remained in his lodgings for a few minutes only, just time enough to change his blood-stained clothes, and saying he was going to see a doctor to have his wounds dressed, he disappeared altogether. He never went to a doctor, but some days afterwards took lodgings at Stepney under an assumed name, and was then discovered and arrested.

handed after he had been keeping, as it were, in solitude for some days. He would not refer to the minor incidents of the evidence, but he thought it could be clearly established that the prisoner was in the carriage when the murder was committed. He himself said he had been struck down, but if so, how did he come into possession of it, where was it now? There was no trace whatever of a third party in the compartment, although he believed that that would be the line of defence which would be taken; and if there was a third party, why did not the prisoner give up Mr. Gold's property and hurl his accusation at the third party, and assist in his discovery, instead of disappearing altogether? He believed that his disappearance would be attributed to other causes. But this he would not refer to at present. All he would ask was a close consideration of the facts as they would appear in evidence, and the chain of circumstances which would be first of all related to them.

The first witness called was Joseph Goldsmith, assistant engineer on the Brighton Railway, who put in plans of the line, and gave details as to distances between the various points. Mrs. Lydia Gold, the widow of the murdered man, was next called. She said that her husband was in the habit of travelling regularly to London on Monday mornings, going and returning by a particular train. He had a freehold shop in Walworth, where he called to collect money every Monday, and at stated periods he took dividends which belonged to him and were payable in London. He went to London on the Monday of the murder, being then in good health. He was a hearty man. When he went to London he took an umbrella with him, which he usually hung on a button under his coat. He did so on the Monday in question, and the umbrella produced was the same. Her husband also wore an eyeglass, and carried a watch marked by the name of Griffiths, of Mile-end, attached to an old-fashioned chain. The watch had a white face, and had recently been repaired by Mr. Bovin, of Brighton, who brought it home only a few days before the murder. She identified the articles found upon and near the body as those belonging to her husband, and also several things which had been picked up at various points along the line, including an umbrella and hat. Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams: Mr. Gold was a powerfully-built man, and when he left in the morning he was in his usual robust health. He usually carried a money purse and two pocket-books. He at one time had three shops in London, for the last four years he had always collected the money himself; previously to that his brother had assisted him. Re-examined by the Attorney-General: Mr. Gold had a skull-cap in which he travelled. He never carried firearms.

Kate Bovin, daughter of a watchmaker in Market-street, Brighton, said she knew Mr. Gold, who had his watches repaired at her father's shop. He left a watch there on the 31st May to be cleaned and adjusted. Her entry in the day book showed that it was numbered 16,261, and she believed that the maker was "Griffiths." It had a white face. Matilda Bovin said she was present when the watch was brought in by Mr. Gold. She handed it to her father, Joseph Bovin said Mr. Gold was a customer of his. He knew the watch referred to by the last witness. It was an open faced English lever watch. He repaired it and took it to Mr. Gold's house. Mr. Gold was not at home at the time, but shortly afterwards he called and paid for the work, whereupon he crossed the entry in the book.

Catherine Cross, of East-street, Walworth, said her husband managed a shop there for Mr. Gold, who called every week for the takings. He called on Monday, the 27th June, and received £38 in gold, 5s. in silver, and a penny. The money was in a small bag, and she gave him the amount written on a small piece of pink paper.

Alfred Gilbert, cashier in the London and Westminster Bank, Whitechapel Branch, said Mr. Gold paid in £48 in gold on the 27th June, and drew nothing out. This was about half-past one o'clock. William Frederick Franks, ticket collector at London Bridge, said he knew Mr. Gold as a regular traveller on the line. He saw him about ten minutes to two o'clock on the platform, the train for Brighton being then made up. He saw Mr. Gold enter a first-class smoking compartment in the Brighton train at five minutes to two o'clock, before the train started. At two o'clock the prisoner came hurriedly on the platform, and took a seat in the same compartment as Mr. Gold, who faced the engine, and the prisoner sat with his back to it. He could not say whether the door on the off-side was locked or not, but that on the near-side was unlocked when the train started. In cross-examination Mr. Montagu Williams, the witness described the clothes worn by the prisoner at the time, in the same terms as he did before the magistrate. It was his duty, he said, to see all the tickets, but he did not see the prisoner's. There were two collectors on duty at the time the train started. He could not say how many persons occupied the compartment next to Mr. Gold's. Before the coroner he said it was empty. He had previously seen the prisoner stopped for travelling without a ticket, but he did not stop him on this occasion, although he did not see his ticket; neither did he report the fact to his inspector. If a third person had been in the compartment he must have seen him. Re-examined: He first heard of Mr. Gold's death the same evening, when he gave a description of the young man who rode with Mr. Gold. The prisoner was not in custody, and he had not seen the likeness of him until after he had given a description.

Harry Bolton Sewell, booking clerk at London Bridge, said he issued the tickets for the two o'clock train on the day of the murder. He accounted for the first-class single tickets issued for Brighton, only three in number, and gave their numbers. He issued the last about five minutes before the train started. The person who took it was of about prisoner's stamp, but he did not see enough of him to be able to identify him. There were no other first-class tickets issued by that train, either single or return. The ticket Lefroy took was numbered 3,181. The Attorney-General said he just wished to explain that this was the ticket found in the prisoner's possession at Brighton. Witness added that the tickets collected from the passengers were returned to the accountant's office.

Edward Gardner, booking clerk at East Croydon, gave the numbers of three first-class tickets issued for the train in question, and Wood, a porter, said they were used by three ladies, no other first-class passengers being on the platform. Mr. Eggar, of the accountant's office, London-bridge Station, said all the tickets issued by the train had been returned in the ordinary course except the one found on the prisoner.

Mr. Humphrey Gibson, chemist, at Brighton, travelled in a second-class compartment of a composite carriage with the train in question. On entering Merstham tunnel, he heard several reports which he took to be fog signals. On arriving at Brighton the prisoner got out of the next compartment to his, accompanied by a railway official. He was covered with blood, and there was blood on the footboard of the carriage on the off side. He did not know Mr. Gold, but he saw the body and recognised it as that of the gentleman he had seen walking backwards and forwards on the London Bridge platform. Cross-examined: He was awake all the journey, but did not notice any slackening of speed. He did not see what transpired at Preston, and when he got to Brighton he went straight from the station.

Ann Brown and Rhoda Lucas Brown, living at Horley, spoke to seeing two persons standing up in a carriage of the two o'clock express train on the 27th June. They could see distinctly into the train as it passed their cottage, and the men appeared to be either struggling or larking.

Thomas Watson, the guard of the train, described the way it was made up, and gave the numbers of the carriages. He saw Mr. Gold enter the train at London Bridge, and before it started the prisoner got into the same compartment. The train stopped at East Croydon, but no one else entered the compartment. He heard no report whilst the train was proceeding, and was sure no fog signals were let off. The train slackened slightly near Hascock's Gate, but he was sure no one got out, as he looked on both sides of the train. He did not see anything thrown from the windows. On arriving at Preston, the prisoner got out and complained that he had been brutally assaulted and robbed, and he asked for medical assistance. He also said there had been two or three persons in the carriage, and that they had got out of it. He noticed that the prisoner was smeared with blood, and there was blood about the compartment. He noticed a short piece of chain hanging from prisoner's shoe, and on

taking hold of it a gold watch was found attached to it. The chain was like that produced, and the watch had a white face. Some Hanoverian medals were found in the carriage at Brighton. He left the watch on the carriage seat at Preston. There was electric communication throughout the train. In cross-examination witness said that when he found the medals the prisoner said he had no sovereigns about him, and that witness had better keep them. The train only slackened momentarily. It would have been possible for anyone to have got out, but not without his seeing it. Joseph Stark, the ticket collector at Preston, said he was the first to speak to Lefroy on the arrival of the train at the station. Lefroy complained to him of having been assaulted. He noticed a large pool of blood in the carriage. Gibson, another collector, said he saw the watch taken from prisoner's shoe. He went with him to the hospital, and he heard the surgeon advise Lefroy to stay there, but he declined to do so, saying he had an important engagement in London. Witness in cross-examination said he saw the watch placed on the seat at Preston station by the guard, and there was no opportunity of disposing of it there. Mr. Montagu Williams said it might have been left on the seat.

Mr. Hall, station-master at Preston, said when he heard Lefroy's statement he sent Gibson on to Brighton with him. Mr. Hooper, clerk to the station-master at Brighton, said prisoner made a statement to him similar to that that he had made to the other officials. The Court shortly after adjourned.

[Yesterday's proceedings will be found on page 9].

LAND LEAGUE MEETINGS IN LONDON.

Mr. Lorton Hunter having written to Mr. Gladstone as to the action of the Metropolitan police in suppressing meetings of the Land League, at the same time disclaiming "all sympathy with the League or its doctrines," has received the subjoined answer:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall.—Sir, Mr. Gladstone has had the honour to receive your letter, into the subject of which he has caused inquiry to be at once made. In reply, I am directed to inform you that no prohibition whatever of the Land League meetings in London has been issued; and that the reports in the newspapers of what occurred last Sunday at Hoxton have been quite incorrect. It appears that certain persons at a public-house in Hoxton the other day held a meeting, of which they had not given the landlord notice; that, partly from entertaining an objection to the holding of a meeting on his premises, and partly from apprehending disturbance, the landlord called in the police, and that, though the police saw no cause for interference, the persons assembled left the house, under the impression, no doubt, that the police had orders to prevent the meeting. It is to these circumstances that the report of the suppression of a Land League meeting is attributed—a report which, in fact, had no foundation whatever.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. W. HAMILTON."

The following telegram has been received from Mr. Conway, president of the Blackburn Branch of the National Land League of Great Britain, by Mr. Byrne, general secretary of the League, at their offices in London:—"The Exchange in Blackburn has been engaged for a demonstration of the Ladies' Land League, and Miss Anna Parnell was going to attend, but the police have prohibited the hall being used, under threat of loss of licence to the directors. The preparations are completed. Is this tyranny to be submitted to? Cannot our League give help to the Ladies?" To this communication Mr. Byrne at once replied, telling Mr. Conway to hold the proprietors of the Exchange by their bargain, and if they refused to be so held, to proceed against them for breach of contract.

OPENING TELEGRAMS.

William Horne and Charles Sender, two betting men, living in Manchester, was tried at the Assizes on Friday on a charge of having conspired with a boy named M. Kenney, who had previously been in the employ of the Post Office as a telegraph messenger, but who had been discharged, to obtain information contained in telegrams relating to racing matters. Evidence was given by several witnesses, and by the boy with whom they had conspired, to the effect that on the 8th September a message was received in Manchester, giving the result of the Leicester Handicap. As the boy to whom the message was given for delivery was on his way to the Bridgewater Club he was stopped by M. Kenney, who by friendly representations induced him to divulge the contents. The same thing was done on the same day with regard to the result of the Croydon Handicap. The evidence connected the prisoners with the conspiracy, the boy M. Kenney stating that it was an agreement that he was to receive one-third of the profits made which were made out of the transactions, and he had been kept by them at a public-house for some days while he was making these efforts surreptitiously to obtain information from the telegraph boys. The only defence raised was that they had sent the boy out to get information, but they never intended him to obtain it in the way he did. They expected he would go to some club, or where the results of the race meetings were received, and there obtain the necessary information.—The Judge (Mr. Justice Kay) commented on the great necessity for telegrams to be kept private, and the jury convicted the prisoners.—Sentence was deferred.

BRUMMAGEM JOE.

O Brummagem John has a scruple or two,
And Brummagem Jesse at Ipswich a few,
But I warrant no borough nor county can show
Such a scrupulous statesman as Brummagem Joe!

The country all through
Cannot boast such a scrupulous
Such a scrupulous statesman as Brummagem Joe!

From the ratepayers' shoulders the burden to lift
I advocate always a scrupulous thrift:
Thrice Mayor, lest the town should my lesson forget,
Six millions I clapped on the Corporate Debt.

For no Quaker nor Jew
E'er was half such a scrupulous
Such a scrupulous saviour as Brummagem Joe!

How hateful is selfishness! Friends I have known
Who have studied their interests more than my own!
And not till I shoved them aside could they see
That to sacrifice self was a duty to me!

And what more could I do
To prove what a scrupulous
What a scrupulous person is Brummagem Joe?

With my Caucus Eight Hundred all under my thumb,
Not a soul that durst speak if I bid him be dumb—
The sacred electoral right I uphold
Of dragging the voter to vote as he's told:

For, between me and you,
They all know what a scrupulous
What a scrupulous leader is Brummagem Joe!

That "Force is no Remedy" Johnny and I
Are forced without remedy now to deny:
But if force is a remedy—follows of course
We can remedy scruples of conscience by force:

Though Johnny looks blue
When he finds what a scrupulous
What a scrupulous colleague is Brummagem Joe!

We apostles, you see, of the Brummagem school
Make of treason itself a political tool:
If it helps us, what folly to hold it a sin!
If it hinders—why, there's where the scruple comes in!

And Parnell and his crew
Now have felt what a scrupulous
What a scrupulous conscience has Brummagem Joe!

He who sticks to one policy, all in a line,
When he finds it mistaken, his place may resign:
The Brummagem statesman reverses the case,
And resigning his policy sticks to his place!

So that's what I do
To prove what a scrupulous
What a scrupulous statesman is Brummagem Joe!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some of the best and most modern cotton will be now announcing lesser in consequence of the Liverpool Cotton Corner.

A Liverpool policeman named Taggart was on Thursday sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and dismissed the force, for a gross assault on a girl eleven years old.

Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., crossed the Bristol Channel on Thursday evening in a balloon. He descended successfully at Dingenston, intending to descend again at Monmouth. He, however, went on towards Hereford, where another successful descent was made at St. Wenards, seven miles from Monmouth.

The body of a cashier to a Liverpool firm, who has been missing since Tuesday last, was found in a field at Birkenhead on Thursday, with a revolver by his side, death having been caused by a pistol shot. The annual audit of the firm's accounts are proceeding, but no suspicion of defalcations was entertained, and the accounts are stated to be correct.

At Sutton Bridge, Lincolnshire, on Friday morning, a fisherman named Pearson, drew up in his net the body of a young woman named Pott, the daughter of the Sutton Bridge station-master. She had lately had an attack of brain fever, and was in great trouble at the loss of her brother, who was drowned a short time since.

Mr. George Howell, the well-known labour representative, has assented to contest Stafford in the Liberal interest. It is understood that Mr. Thomas Salt, who represented the borough from 1867 to 1880, but was defeated at the last general election, will come forward in the Conservative interest.

At the opening of the Manchester Assizes on Friday morning, Mr. Justice Kay strongly condemned the practice of getting up petitions for the remission of sentences, stating that the responsibility of passing sentence in serious crime was so great, that the judge was always the first, if there were any grounds for praying the exercise of the Royal clemency, to bring the matter before the notice of the proper authorities.

An inquest was held at Sheffield on Friday on the body of Ellen Thorpe, aged twelve, daughter of a file forger. The deceased was suffering from consumption, and on Monday, because she was too weak and ill to leave her bed, her father beat her severely with a cane, leaving bruises on various parts of her body. She died on the following day. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from consumption, accelerated by chastisement, neglect, and improper treatment, received from her father."

Yesterday (Saturday) being the anniversary of the battle of Inkermann, which was fought in the Crimea on November 5, 1854, the usual custom of decking the colours with laurel was observed in every regiment throughout the British Army that took part in the memorable battle. The Brigade of Guards specially distinguished themselves in this engagement, and a monument was erected in Pall-mall to their honour. The subaltern doing duty with the detachment of Foot Guards mounting the "Queen's Guard" carried the laurels to St. James's Palace.

On Friday evening a deputation from the Newtown Liberal Association waited upon Mr. Childers, M.P. (who has been making a brief stay in the neighbourhood), for the purpose of paying respect to him personally, as a distinguished member of the Government, and to express their fullest confidence in Mr. Gladstone's Administration. The right hon. gentleman, in responding, said he should have been glad to have met the Liberals of Newtown but he was under an obligation to transact important public business the next day, which made it absolutely beyond his power to remain longer. He was pleased to find that Liberal principles had such force in Montgomeryshire, and that those who professed them took such great interest in public affairs.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lambeth Liberal Association held on Tuesday, the 25th ult., and directed to be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone:—"That this association desires to convey to the Prime Minister and Her Majesty's Government the satisfaction it has felt in the firm determination recently exhibited by them in upholding law and order in Ireland, and particularly in having so promptly brought into operation the Court of the Land Commission, and trusts that the remedial measures devised by the Ministry will prove efficacious in restoring tranquility and prosperity to that country." To which the following reply has been received from the right hon. gentleman:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 3rd Nov., 1881.—Sir, I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to express to you his thanks for the communication which he has had the honour to receive from the Executive Committee of the Lambeth Liberal Association on the subject of the measures recently taken by Her Majesty's Government in Ireland.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, E. W. HAMILTON."

The Marquis of Hartington visited Yeovil on Friday afternoon on the occasion of the annual agricultural show of the local society. The noble marquis met with an enthusiastic reception, and was waited upon by a deputation of the Taunton Liberal Association, in reply to whom he said it had caused him great satisfaction to come to the West of England, as his visit might prove to be of some service to the Liberal cause, by showing that the leaders of the Liberal party were not, as they were sometimes erroneously assumed to be, indifferent to the interests of the tenant farmers and of the agricultural community in general. In the evening the noble marquis presided at the dinner of the Yeovil Agricultural Society, and, wishing success to it, carefully avoided any allusion to political topics. Referring to agriculture, he stated that it would be unwise, and therefore dishonest, to hold out hopes to the suffering farmers that they must expect great things from legislation. He criticised most of the plans suggested, and whilst objecting to an artificial and unsound system of tenure, he believed that the general distress had been bravely borne, and would be bravely surmounted by landlords, tenants, and labourers co-operating together. At an inquest just held at Southsea, the deceased, a child of four years of age, had died from diphtheria, and the father and another child were suffering from the same disease, the coroner and jury were unwilling to expose themselves to contagion. The viewing of the body being, however, imperative by law, and the body being in a downstairs room of the house, the window was opened and the jury went through the process of "viewing" from the street.

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SUMMONING OF JURIES.—At St. Bartholomew's hospital, on Monday, there was a difficulty in getting the necessary number of jurymen to serve on inquests. The question arose as to the service of the summons. One person would have been fined 40s. if it had not appeared at the last moment that the summons was served on the jurymen at three o'clock, and that the summons had not been personally served. One jurymen protested that his summons was dropped into the letter box on Saturday after he left his office at three o'clock, and that he did not get it until Monday morning.

TRIAL OF LEFROY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MAINSTONE, Saturday.
In a crowded court, which showed no abatement of interest in the proceedings, the second day's proceedings in this trial commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, before the Lord Chief Justice, the counsel engaged being the same as yesterday. The prisoner was placed in the dock a few minutes before the resumption of business, and had a consultation with Mr. Dutton, his solicitor.

Mr. Henry Ancombe, Station Superintendent at Brighton, said he saw the prisoner in his office on the day of the murder. He appeared to have received some injuries, and said that he had been assaulted by an elderly man and a countryman. Witness asked him where they were, and the reply was that he did not know, but that he had been fired at on entering a tunnel, and had four or five wounds in his head. He wanted to offer a reward, and asked for a lawyer, but witness told him there was no lawyer there. Witness asked him if he had a pistol or a knife with him, and he said he had not. He had an overcoat on his arm. Holmes and the former proceeded to search him. He had 12s. or 14s. on him and a small gold watch, but it had no chain attached to it. He also had some Hanoverian medals on him of the kind now produced. Witness told him that some of them had been found in the carriage. Prisoner said he knew nothing about them, and that he had been rendered insensible. The watch was a small gold one, with a white face. A small pocket-book was taken from him, which he said was private. At that time witness did not know of the body being found, but he received the news about an hour and a quarter afterwards. Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams. He knew Mr. Oliver Weston, but did not see him near his office when Lefroy was there. Holmes was a member of the London detective police. There was no chain found upon the prisoner.

William John Howland, a detective officer of the London and Brighton Railway Company, said he accompanied the prisoner to the Brighton Town Hall, after taking him to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. The prisoner said he had been shot at in the train by two men, but he did not know where they were. They were both in the train when it left London, but he did not know which got in first; he said one was an old man, and the other was a slender man. Witness asked him if he had any firearms about him, and he said he had not; that they might search him if they liked. Witness was present when prisoner was searched, and when the watch was taken from him he said, "That is my watch, but they have taken the chain." He was asked as to what sort of a chain it was, and he replied, "Metal," and added that they had taken it from him when he was senseless. The prisoner said he wanted to get back to London, and that his assailants had robbed him of about 25s. Witness travelled as far as Balcombe in the same train as Lefroy when he was returning to London. Cross-examined: He did not make any note of the statement Lefroy made as to the watch being his, because he did not think it was the time that it was important. He saw that the prisoner was suffering from wounds. He had not heard or seen anything of the chain. Sergeant Holmes and Mr. Ancombe were present when the search was made. He made a note of the statement that the prisoner had lost a cable chain, but he did not know why he did not put down prisoner's statement about the watch, except, as he had stated, that he did not consider it important at the time. He did not see anything of a handkerchief or a knife. No firearms and no cartridges were found on him. He did not think it necessary to detain the prisoner. Re-examined: He did not know at the time that any one had been injured except the prisoner, or that any one had been murdered. He had two conversations with prisoner, one at the Town Hall, Brighton, and the other at the Station Superintendent's office.

Detective-sergeant Howland, of the Railway Police, examined by the Attorney-General, said he saw the prisoner at the Brighton Station, where he made a statement to the effect that he was just entering Mertham tunnel when he heard a shot, and felt a blow on the head, remembering nothing else till he got to Preston. His two fellow passengers, he added, were in the train when he left East Croydon Station, but he could not say whether they both joined the train at London, and the other one was a man between fifty and sixty, and the other between 60 and 70. Witness asked him if he had got any firearms about him, and he replied, "No; search me, if you like." They did so; and when witness took a watch from him, he said, "That is mine; I had my metal cable chainstolen." He went on to say, "I found my watch on the floor of the carriage when I regained consciousness." He said he had been robbed of 25s. in money, and he wished to return to London. He returned by the 6.10 train, in charge of Holmes.

By Mr. Williams—Witness had not told the prisoner who he was.
Have you entered the conversation respecting the watch in your diary?—No; I did not think it important. You had seen the state the man was in, and that he had been suffering from wounds and loss of blood?—Yes.

Did he make any reference to a chain?—No.
Who was present when the prisoner said, "That chain is mine"?—Mr. Ancombe, the superintendent, and I believe Sergeant Holmes.

Did you think it necessary to write anything about the cable chain?—Yes.

Have you been making a thorough search along the line for a pistol or knife?—I believe a search has been made.

By the Attorney-General—Witness had not entered the fact that he offered to be searched.

He never said the watch was not his?—No, he said positively that the watch was his.

The Judge: When you put these questions to him had you heard anything from him since?—No, my lord.

Did you ask him what business he had in Brighton?—No, my lord.

Inspector Terry asked him that.

What ticket had he?—I did not see his ticket.

George Holmes, detective-sergeant in the employ of the Brighton Railway, and attached to the Metropolitan Police, said he saw prisoner after his return from Brighton Town Hall. After prisoner's statement was read to him he said it was quite correct. Witness asked prisoner if he had any firearms about him, and he replied, "No." He found a gold watch in his left-hand trousers' pocket. It was an open-faced white dial watch, and prisoner said he had lost the chain. Witness asked for a description of it, and he said it was a common metal Albert chain, cable pattern. He said the chain must have been lost in the carriage when he was assaulted. Prisoner said he also lost 25s. in money. Witness searched him, and in one pocket found sixpence in silver and threepence in bronze. On taking that out prisoner produced four or five shillings from his waistcoat pocket, and witness found three Hanoverian medals in his breast coat pocket. Prisoner said he supposed he must have taken them up when playing whist the other night. In the second pocket of the overcoat he found a pocket-book similar to the one produced. On witness opening it prisoner said, "This is private," and he returned it. Prisoner also said he felt very bad, and wished to go to his home at Wallington. Witness accompanied him in the train, and on the way asked if he was not in the habit of carrying firearms, and he said, "No; I like to keep at a distance from those things." The train stopped at Balcombe. Witness saw Howland on the platform. He made a communication to witness, and Mr. Brown, station-master at Three Bridges, news, and Mr. Brown, station-master at Three Bridges, got into the carriage in which he and prisoner were. Prisoner sat on the near-side of the carriage, with his back to the engine. Witness sat directly opposite to him, and Mr. Brown was on the front seat on the off-side of the carriage. Mr. Brown afterwards changed his seat and came and sat down by prisoner. He spoke to witness, but he did not think prisoner knew what was said. They got out of the carriage at East Croydon, and took a cab from there. They were driven to prisoner's house, and then got out. They went into the house, and witness asked for particulars of the murderous assault which prisoner alleged had been committed upon him. Witness then read a statement of the attack in the carriage, and said the age of the countryman who assaulted him was about forty years. He said he saw a flash on entering the first tunnel, and then felt a blow on his head. He became unconscious, and only recovered on nearing Preston Station. He also said he

had six gunshot wounds on his head. Witness asked for the number of his watch, and he said it was an Abyssinian gold one, and was numbered 56,312. He also said he had lost the money. Witness saw that the maker's name was Griffith, of Mile-end-road, London. They were then in the drawing-room at the house in Cathcart-road. Whilst they were talking, Mr. Clayton came into the room, and he was in the room when witness was trying to open the watch. Witness was unable to open it, and asked him (Clayton) to do so for him, but he could not. Witness had another try, and succeeded in opening it this time. He then saw that the number was 16,261. On reading that number witness said to prisoner, "You have made a mistake." He replied, "Oh, yes; I forgot." Witness then asked him if he knew the maker's name; and he said, "No, I bought the watch from a friend of mine some time ago." Witness put the number of the watch on his memoranda, and he scratched out the other number given by prisoner. All the statement was made at Wallington. When they were at Brighton prisoner told him about losing the metal chain. He knew nothing about the number of the watch before he saw it himself and in the presence of the prisoner. He produced some notes taken at the interview when he gave evidence before the coroner. Witness asked prisoner where he could be seen, and he said he would be at Wallington up to twelve o'clock on the following day. He said after that he was to be seen at the United Arts Club, Savoy-street, Strand. He then opened the door, and let witness out of the house. Witness then went to Wallington Station, a distance of three or four hundred yards. At the station he received a telegram, and in consequence of that returned to the outside of the house. To the best of his judgment he had been away six or seven minutes. Whilst there Sergeant Holmes and Inspector Tobutt arrived about an hour afterwards. Witness then went to the back of the house, and the other two entered at the front door. When they returned they told witness that prisoner was not in the house.

By Mr. Montagu Williams: He did not examine the pocket-book when at Wallington, neither did he see any pawn-tickets. Prisoner made no resistance to being searched. He found upon him no money, no firearms, no cartridges, no second pocket-book, no second purse, and no skull cap. After they passed Three Bridges, witness knew the body had been found in the tunnel. When at Wallington he learned that the body found had no watch upon it. That was before he questioned the prisoner. When he received the telegram at East Croydon station he was told to take the number of the watch which the prisoner had in his possession. The words in the telegram were "Man found, had no watch on him." When in the carriage, Mr. Brown, in an ordinary tone of voice, told him that a man had been found in the tunnel, but he did not think prisoner heard it, as he made no observation. He wrote the whole of the statement when at Wallington. He took no notes of any conversation which took place at Brighton. He saw the portrait of the man who it was alleged committed the murder, in a daily paper. That represented the person as wearing a round felt hat. He could not tell the dates when the pawnbroker's assistants were taken to the goal to identify the prisoner. He had not taken any part himself in searching for the pistol. When he left he did not know then that the watch had been found in prisoner's shoe. No one mentioned that fact to him. He knew that prisoner had been to the hospital to have his wounds dressed. Although knowing the prisoner had given a wrong number of the watch, and that a body had been found in the tunnel, he did not feel justified in giving prisoner into custody.

By the Attorney-General: He gave information that night to the proper authorities of the number of the watch that he saw in the possession of the prisoner, and it was circulated.

His Lordship: Did you ask the prisoner the name of the friend whom he bought the watch from?—Witness: I did not, my lord.

His Lordship: But was not that a natural question?—Witness: I did not think so.

Sergeant Moss, stationed at Carshalton, said Holmes at two o'clock on the morning of the 28th, at the police-station, gave him the number of the watch and its description for the purpose of circulation.

Thomas Jennings, a labourer in the service of the Brighton Company, living at Balcombe, deposed to finding the body in Balcombe tunnel. About 18 yards from where the body lay was a mark of blood on a sleeper, and there was also a mark on the ballast as if something had fallen and knocked the dust away. There was only one boot on the body, but the second was found close by, as were also several other articles.

John Jennings, a ganger on the line, who passed through the tunnel just before three o'clock, said the express passed him in the tunnel south of the spot where the body was found. The body was not there then.

George Lewis, police-constable, found upon the body a first-class season ticket, a long piece of gold chain, and a broken piece of an eyeglass attached to a piece of elastic, which corresponded with another piece found on the line.

John Blunden White, carriage-searcher at Brighton, searched the carriage when it reached that place. There were bullet-marks in the compartment, one near the communicator. There were also marks of bloody fingers. John Barna, inspector at the Brighton Station, searched the carriage, and took a bullet out of one of the cushions.

Mr. Thomas Bond, M.R.C.S., lecturer on forensic medicine at Westminster Hospital, said he made a post-mortem examination of the body in the presence of Mr. Hall. The left leg was very much injured, and looked as though it had come in contact with an engine wheel. The right leg was also badly injured, and the skull was fractured. This might have been caused by a fall from a train. The cuts on the face had all the appearance of having been inflicted by a right-handed assailant. There was a bullet-wound in the head, and he traced and found the bullet—a small pistol bullet. The wound would, no doubt, have caused momentary insensibility, but the person might have struggled after receiving it. The cause of death was syncope, resulting from loss of blood and shock. Some of the cuts were inflicted before death, and others at the time of death. The injuries to the knee were occasioned after death. By the Judge: He should say the pistol was fired about a foot from the deceased. There were marks of powder where the bullet entered.

William Winter, labourer on the railway, said that he was at Hassock's-gate when the train slackened up for a moment, and then went on again. He picked up a felt hat directly it had passed, and if any one had got out he must have seen him yards before it reached him.

George Short, who was with the last witness, corroborated.

William Wood, corn dealer, of Hassock's-gate, was in the train Mr. Gold travelled by. He remembered it slackening speed, and when it was going at its slowest he looked out of the window, on the off-side, but did not see any one get out. He saw a hat on the line. Cross-examined: The train went so slowly that he thought it would stop. He prepared to get out, as he resided close by.

Robert Peel, the driver, said the train never slackened speed to less than thirty miles an hour. He had been a driver thirty-four years. Alfred Aylwin, the stoker, and driver thirty-four years, gave evidence as to the train slackening speed, the latter saying it was running at four miles an hour for a few seconds. He looked out on the near-side, but no one got out.

Mrs. Nye Chart, proprietress of the Brighton Theatre Royal, said she knew nothing of Lefroy, and had not an engagement with him on the 27th June. She knew of no business on which he would call to see her.

Thomas Pocknell, and other articles identified as Mr. Gold's on or near the line after the train had passed. Mr. Gilbert, the bank cashier, was recalled, and in reply to Mr. Williams, said that Mr. Gold usually brought his money to the bank in a canvas bag. He could not remember if he did so on the last occasion, but if he did the bag would be returned to him.

The Court then adjourned for luncheon, and the jury went to the railway-station to view the carriage in which the murder was committed.

After the adjournment, Mr. Ellis, a bookseller, of Wallington, was called. He said he knew Lefroy as a customer. A note came, in his handwriting, on the morning of the 27th June, saying that Mr. Clayton desired to see him (witness) at half-past two o'clock. He attended, and a written order for stationery, &c., was given him. Whilst there he saw

Lefroy leave the house; and when he got back to his shop he found that prisoner had called. His boy handed him an envelope containing two Hanoverian medals, a shilling, and a small piece of paper. Prisoner at the time owed him 23 17s.—By a Jurymen: When he saw Lefroy that morning he was wearing a cap of the last Frederick Pink, a boy in the employ of the last witness, said that Lefroy called at the shop while his master was away, and that he wanted to pay him a bill. He handed him a sealed envelope, and said he wanted the change. He did not know how much the envelope contained, and there being 12s. in the till, he gave it to the prisoner, who said the change should be more.—The Attorney-General: Are you often left in charge of the shop? (Laughter.)

Inspector Turpin, chief of the detective force of the Brighton Railway, was examined as to the times of the departure of trains from Wallington and Waddon Stations to London.—By Lord Coleridge: The London terminus from these stations was London Bridge.

Henry Creke, manager to Messrs. Adams & Co., pawnbrokers, said that different properties had been pledged with them in the name of "Lee," one being a small revolver in the name of William Lee, 9, Southampton-street, Brompton, for 5s. This was redeemed on June 27th. He believed it was the prisoner who pledged a pistol in the name of Lee on 21st June, and redeemed it between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 27th June. He recognised him when placed among others in Lewes Gaol after his arrest. In cross-examination, witness stated that he communicated with the police in consequence of what he read in the newspapers. He had every reason to believe that the prisoner was the "Lee" who had been a customer of theirs, but would not swear absolutely to the fact. The pistol he took to Cuckfield to show the magistrates what the one redeemed on the 27th was like, was pledged after that date by a young man for 5s. Inspector Jarvis was there at the time. The pistol was not exhibited at Cuckfield, but remained in his possession all the time. He took the pistol to London Bridge Station, and it was examined by the officials of the railway, but he saw no bullets produced.—The Attorney-General directed him to produce it on Monday, being informed it was still in pawn.

Ernest Albert Allright, assistant to Messrs. Adams, spoke to Lefroy as being the man who pledged a dress suit, and who redeemed the pistol on June 27. In cross-examination, he adhered to his statement.

Mr. Swaver, pawnbroker, Strand, took a silver watch in pawn on May 31st; the name given being "John Lee," Southampton-street.

The Attorney-General said he had permission from the defence to say that the pawn-ticket for the watch was found in the pocket of the overcoat pawned by Lefroy.

Several other pawnbrokers from different parts of London were called, and proved the pledging of a metal watch, and other things, in the name of Lee and Leigh, the address being given in some instances as Southampton-street, and in others New-street. Superintendent Berry produced the coat and trousers, with bloodmarks upon them, which were found in prisoner's room on the night of the murder.

Thomas Graham Clayton, with whom prisoner lodged, said that he returned home on June 27 with his head bandaged, saying he had been assaulted in the train on the way to Brighton. Witness corroborated what Holmes said as to what took place when the number of the watch was asked for. When Holmes left, prisoner called out that he was going to Dr. Cressy's, but did not return. (Several of the things produced by the pawnbrokers were identified as belonging to the prisoner.) Witness said in course of cross-examination, that on the day the prisoner was alleged to have pawned a suit of clothes he was at home all day. In reply to the judge, he said the statement was not made before the magistrates, but was reserved for the trial. The Judge asked him if he communicated the fact to any one, and as the witness hesitated, he was ordered to leave the box, causing sensation in the court.

Mrs. Clayton corroborated her husband, and was also severely questioned.

Mr. Cressy, surgeon, said the prisoner did not call upon him on the 27th June.

Johannah Chamberlain deposed that Lefroy went out on the night of the 27th June, to see, as he said, Mr. Cressy.

The Court rose at a quarter to six.

"UNCLE TOM."—The editor of the *Christian Age* has received a telegram from America contradicting the reports of the death of the Rev. Josiah Henson, "Uncle Tom." He is now in his ninety-third year, in good health, and continuing his evangelical labours in Canada.

UNREASONABLE VESSEL.—A jury at the Liverpool Assizes gave a verdict in favour of a shipowner named Thompson against the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the ground that a ship called the *City of Limerick* had been improperly detained on the suspicion (which proved to be unfounded) that she was unseaworthy. A motion was made in the Queen's Bench on Thursday to reverse this decision, and it was contended that the Board of Trade could not be liable under the statute, as the complaint was made by a competent person.—The judgment of the court was reserved.

FAIR TRADE.—Mr. Ectoyd, M.P., addressed a large meeting of Conservatives at Oswestry, near Accrington, on Thursday evening, and moved a resolution in favour of the ventilation of the Fair Trade policy. He contended that the fiscal policy of this country was not a party question, and he was glad the Conservative party had not made it so. Mr. Gladstone had tried to force their hands. He regarded the Conservative victories at the municipal elections as a change in the political feelings of the country, and that they had as much right to do so as the Liberals had several years ago.

THE LONDON CHURCH CRORE ASSOCIATION.—The ninth annual festival of the above association was held on Thursday at St. Paul's Cathedral before an immense audience. Upwards of 600 chorists, representing 35 metropolitan choirs, taking part in the musical portion of the evening under the direction of Mr. J. R. Murray. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Hunt, rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill. Afterwards the choir sang "The Heavens are Telling," from Haydn's "Creation," the tenor recitative immediately preceding it being most artistically rendered by Mr. Frank Peach, of West Hackney.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MANNING.—On Tuesday the remains of the late Captain Edward Manning, who was drowned off the coast of Africa, in the Union steamship *Teuton*, on the 30th of August last, at the age of 42, were interred, in a private manner, in Highgate Cemetery. The father and other relatives of the deceased have resided for many years in Maitland-park, Haveringstock-hill, attending Haveringstock Chapel, of which the Rev. John Nunn is the minister, and where Captain Manning's face was familiar. On Tuesday morning the coffin containing the remains of the deceased captain was removed from the residence of the father to Haveringstock Chapel, and placed opposite the Communion table. It was of polished oak, and was covered with flowers. The congregation assembled about noon, and consisted of the relatives and other mourners and friends. Some hymns were sung in the chapel, a number of boys from the neighbouring Orphan Working School forming the choir. The body picked up at the Old Head Kitzale, and buried in the neighbouring churchyard at Tarpole-trin, has been identified as that of Surgeon-Creel C. H. Smyth, Cullen Rectory, Tipperary. The grave having been opened, Arthur N. Smyth, surgeon, royal navy, identified the body as that of his brother, who went out as surgeon of the ill-fated ship, *Clan Macduff*. He had another brother on board the same ship, who was also lost. The Rev. John G. Smyth, on learning the religious persuasions of the deceased, read the burial service of the Episcopal Church of Ireland over the remains while the grave was open, and delivered a short but affecting address.

Lord Coleridge is ill with typhoid fever at Brighton. His physicians consider him to be progressing towards recovery.

At Salisbury, on Monday, a curious charge of embezzlement was heard. Two clergywomen, curates of St. Martin's, hired a woman, named Sarah Plank, as housekeeper. Every week they paid her the amount of her outlay, but sometime since they were surprised by the receipt of bills relating to accounts of which they knew nothing. The woman appropriated nearly all that had been paid her. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Yesterday Afternoon.

An occasion of signal interest drew to the Gaiety yesterday afternoon a large and distinguished audience. This consisted of the production, for the benefit of Herr Meyer Lutz, of a new three-act nautical opera by Douglas Jerrold's well-known drama "Black Eyed Susan," the plot of which is closely founded upon the author. The famous, and in sense national, lyrical portion is by Mr. Tom Jerrold, a descendant of the author. The famous, and in sense national, music is full of movement and melody. Characteristic dances enliven the progress, and the whole is completely to the taste of the public. Scarcely a movement was there that was not received with signal favour, the principal airs and duets were warmly encored, and at the close the composer and the principal executants received a clamorous greeting. A more distinct and complete triumph has not been secured by any recent works of the class, and there is, we should suppose, every chance of the opera in a slightly curtailed form—since some of its action is too elaborate—finding its way into the regular bills of some London theatre. So many taking pieces are there it is not easy to select for mention. Susan sang, however, "Land of my birth," a duet between William and Susan in the same act; a ballad, "When the shadows encompass the ground," and Jacob Twig's song, "Once on a time," seem likely to be among the most enduringly popular numbers. An excellent interpretation was afforded. Miss Blanche Cole sang admirably as the heroine, and Miss Alice A. Cook was delightfully fresh as Dolly Mayflower. Mr. J. W. Turner, Jessy, Mr. Carl Rosa, was a satisfactory William, and Mr. Dallas Carl Rosa, was a satisfactory Jacob Twig. Mr. Furness Cook was very comic as Jacob Twig. Mr. Furness Cook was Gnatbrain, Mr. Dwyer as Captain Crostree, and Mr. Tempest as Doggrass made up a cast that may be pronounced thoroughly efficient.

BILLIARDS: W. COOK AND W. MITCHELL.—Yesterday (Saturday) afternoon, at Cook's Rooms, 99, Regent-street, these noted players contested a game of 500 up at billiards and the best of nine games at pyramid, Cook conceding 100 points in the former and a ball each game in the latter. Some good play was shown by both men, Mitchell proving successful in the billiards by 207 points, and his opponent winning the pyramids by 8 games to 5.

FREE-MASONRY.—The rapid growth of craft masonry is shown by the fact that the "Cosmopolitan Pocket-Book," from which it appears that there are now 19,360 lodges in existence. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been named as Grand Master of England, the format: a this year of forty-three new lodges. In 1880 there were forty new lodges consecrated, and in 1879 and 1880, fifty-one in each year. The whole of the 1,936 lodges are working under the English constitution.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—Yesterday morning a most singular explosion, resulting in serious injuries to Mr. Stephen Hawkins, occurred at No. 111, Wandsworth-road. The injured man, a decorator, was experimenting with lime. He got a half-bushel of lime, which he placed in a tub partially filled with water. After allowing it to soak a short time, he procured a trowel, and in stirring the saturated lime an explosion occurred. The force was so great that the sufferer was knocked backwards, and his right arm and face were burned to a fearful extent. It is hoped that he will not lose his sight.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a man named Hutt was driving a pony-cart, laden with match boxes, down the Bow-road, one of the wheels came off, pitching Hutt out on to his head, and causing his head of match boxes, which was piled up to a great height, to be scattered about. There was a brisk wind blowing, and the boxes being light, were carried in various directions by the breeze, causing no inconsiderable confusion amongst the vehicles which crowded the road at the time. The driver of the cart received considerable injuries, and was conveyed to the hospital.

SELLING THE HOME (SECRETARY).—At the Maidstone Assizes, on Thursday, a soldier named Fredk. G. Barton, was tried and convicted of burglary at the house of the Rev. A. Cook, at Tunbridge Wells. The defence disclosed a very curious story. It was that during the accused's incarceration in prison for a previous offence, he represented to another prisoner whose sentence was about to expire, that he was entitled to some property, and that if his fellow convict could obtain him a free pardon he would pay him for it. When released, Smith sent a petition to the Home Secretary, who, after inquiry, forwarded a reply to "George Smith, Esq.," stating that Barton had been pardoned. Barton afterwards enlisted, and at the time of committing the burglary, had reached the position of recruiting sergeant.

DEER IN GREENWICH PARK.—William Charles Birt, bootmaker, carrying on business in London-street, Greenwich, was summoned by Mr. J. W. Jordan for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled in Greenwich park, whereby a fawn, value £21 1s., was killed. Mr. Jordan proved that on the 25th ult. the defendant took a water spaniel into the park, and it attacked and killed the fawn, and frightened other deer. It was a breach of the park regulations, which were duly published, for a dog to be in the place unless led by a chain. Defendant said he was very sorry; he had taken the dog into the park many times before, and it had never touched the deer.—Mr. Marham said it was very nice to have the deer in the park, and they must be protected. He imposed a fine of £5, together with £1 1s. the value of the fawn, and costs.

VALUING PROPERTY IN THE CITY.—In the Lord Mayor's Court yesterday, before the Recorder, M.P., and a special jury, the trial was finished of a compensation case (Middleton's Trustees v. the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies), in which the claimants, who were the trustees of the late Mrs. Caroline Middleton's estate, sought damages against the defendant companies in respect of certain premises, occupying an area of 6,200 superficial feet, in Seething-lane, adjoining Allhallows Barking Church, required by them for the completion of their Inner Circle line, under the compulsory powers of their Act. Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., and Mr. Gainsford Bruce were counsel for the claimants; Mr. Bidder, Q.C., and Mr. Henry Sutton for the companies; On the part of the claimants, the property was estimated to be worth 4s. 6d. a foot, and Messrs. Kiley, L'Anson, Potter, Pryce, and Fox, surveyors of eminence in the city, put the gross value at twenty-five years' purchase, with ten per cent. added for compulsory sale, at £36,000. On the part of the defendant companies, Alderman Ellis (Lord Mayor elect) and Messrs. Walshe, Turner, Clifton and Dod, considered 2s. 6d. per foot sufficient, and therefore assessed the value at £17,200. The jury, after a two days' trial, found for the claimants for £23,143.

LORD DARTMOUTH AT LEWISHAM.—Yesterday evening an interesting ceremony took place at the parish church of St. Mary's, Lewisham, when a memorial stone, presented by the Earl of Dartmouth, at a cost of £3,000, was laid in the chancel by the Countess of Dartmouth in the presence of a large number of interested spectators. For some time past considerable alterations have been in progress in connection with this noble structure, the cost of which has been defrayed by a number of local gentlemen. The body of the church has been reconstructed by Mr. George Parker, J.P., who contributed £2,000 for that purpose. The chancel is entirely new, the gallery fronts have been lowered, and the roof opened out. A new entrance has also been made at the cost of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Legge (Rural Dean and Honorary Canon of Rochester). The lower portion of the tower is the only remaining part of the old church, which was built in the 15th century, and possesses considerable historical interest. The architect is Mr. Arthur Blomfield, of Montagu-place, London, and the builder is Mr. Parmenter, of Braintree. The proceedings, yesterday, commenced with a short service and evensong, conducted by the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge (brother of the Earl of Dartmouth), after which a procession of ministers, choristers, and congregation was formed and proceeded to the old church, when the Countess of Dartmouth laid the stone, and was subsequently presented with a silver trowel by Mr. Lavers (senior churchwarden). Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University, then addressed the large assembly, which dispersed after the singing of a hymn.

We are glad to learn that a Conservative Association has been formed at Ashford, Kent, which will hold its first general meeting at the Royal Oak Hotel, Ashford, on the 9th inst. Mr. James Smail is president of the new association, Mr. Wm. Potts, vice-president, and Mr. J. Barnett, secretary.

OMNIBUS.

An officer of rank was asked the other day by a semi-military friend why he was so opposed to the late change in the designations of line battalions. The answer was, "I am not more opposed to it than the Duke of Cambridge is. His Royal Highness did his utmost to prevent the worse than senseless abolition of the old numerical designation of corps; and is doing all he can to have them restored. There is not a regimental officer in the whole army that approves of the change." It seems strange that the Commander-in-Chief cannot command in chief in such a matter.

A struggle of quite a new kind is going on in Ireland. Not many years ago, the people of that country were afraid of the clergy; but for some time past it is the clergy that have been afraid of their flocks. Who would have believed a decade ago, or even less, that when a Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin was read in the churches of that city, scores of persons would have walked out? Or would it have been deemed possible that Mr. Father Conway, of Skreen, county Sligo, was suspended for making a violent revolutionary speech, the people of his parish would have built up the doors and windows of the chapel, declaring that no priest should say mass in the building until the bishop removed the ban.

Lady Florence Dixie, fresh from South Africa, where she has met with all sorts of adventures in Zululand and the Transvaal, was present at the first meet of the season of the Quorn Hounds, which took place at Kirby Gate. The pack had three capital runs, and at the end of the last were no less than twenty miles from home.

An English ex-officer, now in Tunis as a spectator of the war, reports that the French army in North Africa is in a most deplorable condition, both as to its discipline, its supplies, and the physique of the men.

The Prince of Wales, I hear, will shortly pay a visit to Lord and Lady Brooke, who have lately returned from Scotland to Warwick Castle, where they intend making a prolonged stay.

Here we are at the beginning of November, 1881, and the Jews have not yet all gone to Jerusalem, nor has the world come to an end, though both these events have been confidently predicted as about to come off this year.

It was an Italian who predicted the destruction of the world in the first fifteen days of the present month, commencing with a vast and universal overflow of the sea. He is already out of the running; but Mother Shipton, who gives us to the end of the month, has a chance yet.

I remember a basket-maker who predicted the end of the world, and published his prophecy in a four-penny pamphlet. When I went to purchase it a day or two before the date given, he declined to take the fourpence on the ground that it would be of no use to him during the few hours still remaining of existence.

That was fourteen years ago last summer. He was a basket-maker of an astronomical turn of mind, and had discovered that earthquakes are caused by the tails of comets hitting the earth.

His notions about the end of the world were as sensible as those of Dr. Cumming, and his theory of earthquakes not a bit more absurd than the one elaborately expounded in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*.

Great excitement in Workington the other day, before Sir William Harcourt came over to let off his speech. The Local Board, consisting of 12 members equally divided in politics, agreed after a wrangle, to present an address. A Mr. Bowes, the chairman, pointed out that the Board had no funds available for having it illuminated and engrossed, whereupon the Liberal members eagerly announced their readiness to bear the expense. Next day they were informed that the cost would be something like 50s. apiece. Then arose a cry of unsupportable anguish from the Liberal gentlemen, and two of them flatly refused to love Sir William so dearly as two-pound-ten. Then came a dead-lock, and as a last resort, application was made to the local Liberal Association. The Association came to the rescue, and the address was presented, but the most interesting part about it, the history of its incubation, seems not to have been recorded.

In the course of the debate on the subject, one of the members of the Board expressed his opinion that "they would confer a great slur on Mr. Harcourt if they did not present him with an address." I leave the sentiment in its own beautiful simplicity to justify my quotation.

Whence does the *Standard* derive its inspiration with regard to Mr. Gladstone's retirement, and other Cabinet matters? Is it Sir Charles Dilke who enlightens its obscurity, and is it the President of the Board of Trade who enlightens Sir Charles Dilke?

The late Mr. Macdonald was about the best example of a working-man M.P. yet returned to the House. He was a Chartist and a steady ally of Mr. Parnell so far as giving his vote in that gentleman's favour is concerned, but he was always a very "square" man, clear-headed in matters he understood, honest and earnest. As President of the Miners' Union he did much useful work, in which his special knowledge was turned to good account.

But when all is said and done, is not a working-man M.P. somewhat of a contradiction in terms? If we could get a number of hard-headed artisans into the House, it would be of great assistance in the discussion of many social and industrial questions, but there are two preliminary difficulties.

One is that in order to become an M.P., a working-man must cease to be one, at all events for the time, and the other is that the best of the class-men whom all the world would be glad to see in the House—for the most part can make far better use of their time than spending it at St. Stephen's.

The New York Insurance Company, in whose office General Garfield was insured for 25,000 dol., displayed among its mourning emblems on the occasion of his funeral, the inscription, "We mourn our loss." No one would question its sincerity.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Fatal Rioting in Mayo.

A fatal affray has occurred at Inver, near Belmullet, county Mayo. Fifty policemen were guarding a civil bill officer in serving summonses for poor-rates on the property of Mr. Walter J. Bourke, when the collision took place. The tenants had not for years before been asked to pay any poor-rates, there being a private agreement with the landlord that he would pay all on receipt of the rent. This year and part of last year the tenants paid no rent, and the landlord would not pay the poor-rates. When the police arrived at Moor School-house they were met by a furious mob, who immediately began to pelt them with stones. The narrow road had been cut through, and from the heights on each side the people hurled volley after volley of stones upon the unfortunate constabulary. One daring fellow in the mob jumped down and grappled with a policeman. His arrest led to an attempt at rescue by his brother and others, and then the onslaught became furious. Sub-inspector Stritch ordered his men to fix their sword bayonets and charge upon the heights. This was done several times, but the people again and again returned to the attack. At length the officer in command directed the constabulary to fire, and even after several persons were wounded it was with difficulty the mob were put to flight. Twenty-four shots in all were fired by the police. The females in the crowd were put in the front to protect the stone throwers behind. An elderly woman received a bayonet-thrust in the throat, and a charge of buckshot in the breast. A young woman sustained a bullet-wound in the side, and several other persons were also wounded. The police on the other hand suffered very severely from the constant hail of missiles which had been poured upon them.

Later details tended to show that the affray was of even a more serious character than was at first supposed. Upwards of twenty persons were wounded, besides a woman named Ellen McDonogh, who died. Others who are seriously injured are not expected to recover. On Wednesday the coroner of the district attended at Belmullet, for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the body of the woman, who was only twenty-three years of age. There was a strong force of police in attendance, and an excited crowd gathered outside the house where the body lay. Mr. Owen (county inspector) and several magistrates consented to an adjournment. Subsequently there were reports of a renewal of the rioting; but according to latest accounts quietness has prevailed, the rumour of more deaths being contradicted. It may be mentioned that Swineford, from whence the unfounded reports originated, is just 50 miles from Belmullet, and without any direct communication with that town.

The following telegram relative to the reported renewal of rioting at Belmullet has been received:—"The reported disturbances are untrue. Neither military nor police have been drafted here, there being no occasion for their services. The reported attack on the police barracks is untrue."

The Operation of the Land Act.

The Sub-Commission at Belfast on Friday delivered important decisions in the case of fifteen tenants of the Ven. Archdeacon Crawford, in county Antrim. In all cases, except one, considerable reductions were made. The three largest farms were reduced in the proportion of 4122 to 488, 471 to 448, and 467 to 432.

Judgment was given on Thursday afternoon by the Sub-Commission sitting at Belfast under the Land Act in four more cases. The tenants resided on the property of Mr. Robert Tennant, at Dundonald, near Belfast, and after inspecting the farms the Commission gave decisions reducing the rents by from 25 to 38 per cent.

Among the applications that have been made are some by tenants of Mr. J. D. Parnell, brother of the president of the Land League, and by persons on the estate of which Mr. Biggar, M.P., is agent. The first decision on the subject of fair rent was given in Monaghan, in the case of McAtavey against Mr. Henry Cooté Bond. The Sub-Commissioners, after viewing the holding, fixed the rent at 46 6s. for the next 15 years, being a reduction of 50s. in favour of the tenant.

Alleged Execution of a Tenant.

The *Munster News* is responsible for the following:—"It is stated that a tenant of popular name, extensive connections, and personal worth, was shot a few nights back in the west of this county, and that a considerable number of men assembled at the execution. The stated cause in this instance is that the supposed sufferer paid rent without the concurrence of others who were concerned in like liability, and that his separate conformity with the landlord's demand drew upon him the vengeance which he is supposed to have suffered."

Suppression of a Land League School.

The Land League School established at Mill-street, county Cork, was again largely attended on Friday, when it was suppressed by the police. The children stated that they would never attend the National School while the boycotted teacher was allowed to remain. It is rumoured that the local authorities have applied for a warrant for the arrest of the teacher of the Land League School under the Coercion Act.

"No Rent" Manifesto.

Though many of the tenant farmers in Wexford are paying their rents secretly, still a large number of them are adhering to the "No rent" manifesto. On one large estate, writs have just been issued against those who have refused to pay rent, and in order to protect those who have paid from popular vengeance, formal writs have been served upon them also. "No rent" manifestoes are regularly posted on the walls each night, and are as regularly torn down by the police in the morning.

Murder of a Farmer.

A farmer named Doherty, was murdered between Craughwell and Athenry on Wednesday night. He was shot dead while entering his own house in Carrigan, about eleven miles from Loughrea. Doherty was, it is alleged, for some time boycotted; but it is also stated that the cause of the murder was that he had paid his rent. Two persons have been arrested.

Dr. Kenny.

Dr. Kenny, one of the "suspects" in Kilmalsham, is not likely to suffer any pecuniary loss in consequence of his dismissal by sealed order of the Local Government Board from the position of medical officer of the North Dublin Union. A subscription has been opened as an expression of sympathy with him, and a protest against what is characterised as the arbitrary conduct of the Local Government Board. Already about 4500 has been collected, the leading members of the League who are imprisoned with him being among the subscribers.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., in sending a donation to the fund in aid of Dr. Kenny, says that "among the many mean and arbitrary acts committed by the Government in the enforcement of their hateful coercion edicts there is none more mean and vindictive than their attempt not only to punish but to ruin Dr. Kenny."

Release of Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Sexton, M.P., was released from Kilmalsham Gaol on Tuesday, on the ground of ill-health. Mr. Sexton was given to understand by the authorities, in being released through ill-health, that he is to go to France. Mr. Sexton will con the leading articles in the *United Ireland*, the organ of the Land League, of which journal he has assumed the chief direction.

Sentence of Death.

The trial of Peter Duff, charged with the murder of Police-constable Daly, in Dublin, on Sept. 15 last, came to a conclusion in Dublin on Tuesday. The prisoner was found guilty. When asked if he had anything to say, Duff replied: "I have only a few words to say. Constable Daly is now in his silent tomb. That night I was drunk, and never intended or did raise the knife that night. If I had I would have severed his head off him. To say I struck him with the knife is untrue. Those knives are sharpened up every night, and are very sharp. I am not guilty. I must put up with it as best I can. I am satisfied." Baron Dowse passed the extreme sentence of the law. The execution is fixed for Dec. 1.

The Ladies' Land League.

The Ladies' League still trust to the gallantry of the Government, and ignore the proclamation suppressing the League. They held a special meeting on Wednesday, at the offices which they continue to occupy in Upper Sackville-street. Mrs. W. F. Moloney presided. Miss Parnell moved a resolution for a "Political

Prisoners' Aid Society," which is to devote itself to the care of the families of prisoners arrested for political reasons, whether under the Coercion Act or not, and to cater for the prisoners themselves. Miss Helen Taylor, member of the London School Board, seconded the resolution in an animated speech. The resolution was carried and the officers of the new society appointed.

The Dynamite Policy.

O'Donovan Rossa's paper publishes a letter from Tipperary approving the dynamite policy. The editor says:—"It does our heart good this week to look over the number of letters we have from men in Ireland, England, and Scotland, asking for dynamite, Greek fire, and every other kind of stuff that will meet Mr. Gladstone's resources of civilisation. We feel it is only a question of a very short time to see men in England, Ireland, and America turn their attention to practical work, and it is wonderful spirits we are in at seeing the progress the united societies are making in preparations to strike the common enemy with their resources." The Tipperary correspondent asked how dynamite was made. Rossa responds:—"We have put the request before the Supreme Council, and it is not yet decided whether it is advisable to publish the secret of the mixture. Our opinion is that it would be well to give every man, boy, and girl in Ireland the knowledge how to manufacture stuff that would be fiercer as the fire of hell to hurl in the face of the enemy."

More Arrests.

Daniel Macken, the president of the Naul branch of the Land League, was arrested on Friday at his residence at Naul, about six miles from Balbriggan. At eight o'clock, Messrs. Kenny and Cantwell, Castle-Corner, county Kilkenny, who have evaded arrest for a week, having notified their arrival from England to the sub-inspector, were arrested under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Naas gaol. The first attempt to arrest members of the Land League in the Skerries district was made on Friday evening, the person to be apprehended being Patrick Derham, a farmer. The police, having a warrant for his arrest, proceeded to his residence, but on arriving there they found he had disappeared. He was an active member of the Skerries branch of the Land League. As Mr. John Hardgrove, of Heathmount, honorary secretary of the Six-mile-bridge branch of the Land League, was proceeding to Newmarket-on-Fergus, he was followed by two constables bearing a warrant for his arrest under the Protection of Life and Property Act. Having escorted him to the railway-station, he was transmitted by train to Galway gaol.

At 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, Head-constable Gallagher, of Athlone, arrested a licensed publican named Denis Kelly, at Dysart, near Ballinalisloe, on a warrant under the Coercion Act, charging him with inciting the people to pay no rent. The Rev. Mr. Davis, parish priest of Dysart, in a sermon after mass last Sunday, denounced Parnell and the agitation, whereupon Kelly posted the "no rent" manifesto on the side of the chapel, in the presence of the people and the police.

Deputation to Mr. Forster.

A deputation of members of Parliament and others waited on Mr. Forster in Dublin on Thursday, and asked the Government to extend the Sunday Closing Act to the five exempted towns—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. The Chief Secretary declined to pledge the Government to this course; but said the deputation had made out a strong case in its favour. He, however, expressed his belief that the existing Act would be renewed when it expired, and congratulated the authors of the measure on its success.

Release of Suspects.

Mr. Ryan, of Doon, county Limerick, who has undergone a long term of imprisonment under the Coercion Act, was released on Friday afternoon, unconditionally, from Limerick Prison. Mr. P. J. O'Brien, chairman of the Nenagh Town Commissioners, and vice-president of the late Nenagh Land League, has arrived at Nenagh, having been released from gaol, where he had been a prisoner since August 6. Mr. James Tuitt, of Mullingar, was also unconditionally released on Friday evening. Mr. Tuitt was arrested on June 6 last, under the Coercion Act, and remained in Galway gaol till about a month ago, when he was removed to Kilmalsham prison.

Boycotting English Goods.

A Reuter's telegram from Boston of Nov. 5 says:—"At a meeting, yesterday, of the Central branch of the Land League of this city, it was resolved that the members should not purchase for their personal use goods of English manufacture, and that they should influence their friends to act in a similar manner. The hope was expressed that Leaguers elsewhere would also decline to buy English goods."

The New York *Irish World* acknowledges the Land League receipts for the current week to the amount of 3,152 dol. The special telegrams which it publishes about events in Ireland differ so greatly from those in other journals as to make it difficult for Americans to know the truth. For instance, the Belmullet affair is described in the *Irish World* as a wanton massacre, in which sixty were wounded, twelve of them fatally. Half of the editorial page is devoted to an appeal to Americans, who are told that the issues are precisely similar to those which were raised in 1776.

The Land League paper, *United Ireland*, again this week exhibits a blank column in which liberty of the press is said to be entombed. Notwithstanding the pretence that free speech is denied it, the paper teems with original articles and communications calculated to defeat the efforts of the Government. The recent pastoral of Archbishop McCabe furnishes a theme for many hostile comments and suggestions intended to counteract its effect.

A meeting of Irishmen was held at Sheffield on Thursday night to consider the action of the Government. A resolution was carried with much enthusiasm expressing "unqualified condemnation of the resources of civilisation which the Government has brought to bear on the Irish people."

On Wednesday morning, at the head offices of the National Bank, College-green, Dublin, was received a large brown paper parcel, bearing the London postmark, and containing the half-notes and bank post bills stolen with the cash-box from the General Post Office some days ago. The cheques, it is expected, will also be returned, they being crossed "National Bank," and of no use to any one.

At the meeting of the Waterford Corporation on Wednesday, it was resolved, amid great cheering, by twenty-three votes to four, that the freedom of the city be conferred on Mr. John Dillon, M.P., for services and sacrifices made in the cause of the Irish nation.

The following is a copy of a message said to have been sent to Mr. Gladstone by Mr. O'Brien, hon. secretary to the Liverpool branch of the Land League:—"I beg to inform you that five out of six Liberal candidates for the Municipal Council here were defeated by the Irish vote, showing how your resources of civilisation as applied in Ireland are appreciated by 150,000 Irish citizens of Liverpool."

At a meeting of the Irish Land League held in New York on Sunday considerable animosity was displayed between the two factions. It was stated that the fund proposed at the Steinway Hall meeting still stood at five hundred dollars, the amount of a single subscription paid on that night, and no additions are promised.

On Wednesday the opening of the Michaelmas sittings took place in Dublin. On Monday next Lord O'Hagan will retire, and the farewell speeches by himself and the members of the bar will be delivered.

According to a Reuter's telegram, Mr. Wendell Phillips has declined, on the ground of ill-health, an invitation to proceed to Ireland, at the expense of the Land League, to advocate the no-rent policy.

Mr. John Wall, the vice-chairman of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians, who is imprisoned in Naas Gaol under the Coercion Act, has written to the chairman of the Board, stating that the prisoners feel the want of fires in their cells very much, and that one of the newly arrived suspects from the county Cork became insane in his cell, and had to be tied down. "It was," added the writer, "one of the worst cases of insanity I have ever witnessed."

Sir Reginald Graham, Bart., has re-purchased Norton Conyers, the historical seat of his family in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. John Bright's seventieth birthday will be celebrated at Rochdale on the 16th inst., when he will be presented with a congratulatory address.

INQUESTS.

On Monday, Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, held inquests at the Hampstead Workhouse upon the bodies of two gentlemen who committed suicide by cutting their throats. The first inquest was concerning the death of Arthur Henry Carter, aged 30.—Mr. Hugh James Gillespie, barrister, residing at Rottenhams-road, Hampstead, stated that deceased was an architect, and lodged in the neighbourhood. He was often in a low and desponding state, and had curious fancies. On Friday the deceased dined with witness at seven o'clock, and did not appear so well as usual. After dinner he went up into witness's dressing-room, and shortly after witness followed. When he went into the room he found deceased standing with his throat cut and a razor was on the chair. On asking the deceased what he had done he said he thought it better to do it. Medical aid was called, but the deceased died on Saturday evening. He had been kept to a certain extent under surveillance on account of his condition.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.—The second inquest was respecting the death of Thomas Gordon, aged 51, of 33, George's-place, Canterbury.—Mr. Mason, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the relatives.—Miss Matilda Mitchell, of Willow-road, Hampstead, stated she had known the deceased as a professor of music for years. On Friday the deceased came to see her unexpectedly, and in a great state of excitement. She telegraphed to his medical man to come and see him, and advised him to go and visit a friend at Yorkshire, thinking that the change would do him good. On Saturday deceased went for a walk, and when he returned he seemed better, but some time afterwards fell into a morbid condition, and on Monday morning he was found dead in his room.—Edward Rush stated that on Monday morning, as the deceased did not answer the knocking at the door, he went in and found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with a razor on the mantle-shelf.—The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.

On Wednesday, Mr. W. J. Payne, City coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of George Waters, aged 7, living at 1, Ward's-outings, North-hill, Highgate. The mother of the deceased said they kept a fox-terrier dog in a kennel chained up outside the house. About seven weeks ago, deceased was sweeping the ground near to the kennel, when the dog seized the end of the broom and pulled it off. The lad attempted to take the broom-head from the dog, when the animal seized hold of the thick part of his hand and bit it through. Although the dog would play well enough with the children when loose in the house, he was always savage when chained up, and would not allow a stranger to approach near to the house. Witness took the deceased to a local doctor, and he dressed the wound, and it healed up. Last Saturday the lad complained of pains in the head and in the arm, and was treated for a cold and rheumatism, but he got worse, and was conveyed to the hospital. Fearing that the dog might bite the children or neighbours, Mr. Waters killed the dog shortly after he had bitten the boy.—A juror remarked that the killing of the dog before an opportunity had been given to ascertain whether it was mad or not was an unwise thing. The coroner said he had once asked in a case where a man had died of hydrophobia, and where the dog which had bitten him was quite well, whether the saliva of a healthy dog would assimilate with the blood, and the answer he got was that it was not known. It was strange, he thought, that scientific men had not more thoroughly discussed the difficulties which seemed to exist in connection with the treatment of blood poisoning, tetanus, and hydrophobia. Mr. Fletcher, house surgeon, said the deceased was suffering from unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia when admitted to the hospital, and died from that disease on Sunday last. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

Mr. F. S. Langham, deputy-coroner for Westminster, opened an inquiry, on Wednesday, at King's College Hospital, Lincoln's-inn-fields, respecting the death of a woman unknown, who expired in King's College Hospital on Sunday last. Police-constable Tembling, 350 E, stated that on Saturday night he was on duty in White Horse-yard, when he saw the deceased lying on the pavement. He went up to her, and saw that, with the exception of the bonnet, the deceased was fully dressed. He tried to rouse her, but failed to do so, and then sent to the police-station for an ambulance, on the arrival of which he had deceased conveyed to King's College Hospital, where she was at once attended to. Every inquiry possible had been made about the deceased, but had failed to bring forward any information as to who the deceased was. Since her death the body had been photographed, and copies had been circulated among the several police-officers. Deceased appeared to be in very needy circumstances. The deceased appeared to be between 50 and 60 years of age, and was in a most squalid and wretched condition. The cause of death was disease of the lungs, accelerated by want and exposure. A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

Mr. W. J. Harris, coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday at the Royal Oak, Frindsbury, near Rochester, on the body of Mary Ann Beadle, aged 50. The deceased carried on the business of a nurseryman, and intended shortly to retire and purchase an annuity. She was found dead in bed under very peculiar circumstances. She had her garters tied round her neck, and near her was an empty bottle which had contained laudanum, and her face was very livid and swollen, and she had been bleeding from the nose. Prima facie the case was one of suicide, but the evidence adduced put quite a different complexion on the matter. Harriet King, who had been years in the service of the deceased, stated that it was her mistress's habit to wear things round her neck and head, and tie her garters round it. She had also taken laudanum lately to produce sleep. Her mistress told her that she was afraid she had taken too much of the draught, and that she was to go for some one if she did not feel better, but subsequently she said she had recovered from the effects, and she read her letters. Witness left deceased at her request, as she said sleep would refresh her, but two hours later witness found her mistress dead as described.—Mr. John Albert Bell, surgeon, stated that he had made a post-mortem examination, but found nothing to lead him to suppose that death had taken place from an overdose of laudanum or any other poison. In his opinion death arose from congestion of the brain, caused by taking the opium, and the pressure of the things round her neck. No doubt the deceased's neck became swollen, and thus increased the pressure of the garters. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain."

HIBERNIA PACIFICATA.

"At Foenagh, county Limerick, on Friday night, a lad named O'Connor was arrested on a charge of whistling 'Harvey Duff' at the police."

Triumphant the Message of Peace!
Bold measures with dignity bristling!
Undanted the Irish Police
An urchin arrested for—whistling!
The police force no remedy? Woe to the nation
Which lacks such resources of civilisation!
The urchin's arrested, so bring out the "cratur,"
Look out for Hibernia Pacificata!

The urchin's arrested—well, that is enough;
But may I just ask who on earth's Harvey Duff?
Nov. 1, 1881.

VALENTINUS CORVUS.

The Alhambra Theatre will be closed for alterations on Saturday next, and the performance of the "Horse Horse" will be given on that night, and for the three following weeks at Her Majesty's Theatre, which the management has fortunately secured.

Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, has informed the whole of his tenants in Yorkshire, that the last half year's rent now due and payable in a few days would be remitted, none being required to pay any rent for their farms during the past half year. This step, they were informed, had been taken in consequence of the bad seasons with which they as a body had during the past three or four years had to contend.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Mansion House.

TALK OF A RUG.—Mary Ann Jones, wife of the landlord of Peole's Hotel, Fleet-street, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, at the instance of Captain John Stewart, for detaining a skin rug, valued at £15.—Mr. Harrison prosecuted and Mr. Jones defended.—The complainant, who stated that he resided at 20, Coleridge-row, Islington, deposed that in November last he returned from a voyage to Australia and stayed at Peole's Hotel. He had then a sum of £30, which he deposited with the defendant's husband, and gradually drew upon it. Eventually he was indebted in a sum of £10 7s. 6d. He left England upon a voyage to Australia in March last, and received from the defendant, a relation of his memorandum stating that a mackintosh, the rug, and other articles had been left "in lieu of hotel bill." This was written on the back of the hotel bill. In the month of September he returned, and went at once to the defendant's husband's hotel, and paid the bill, £10 7s. 6d. He then asked for a return of the articles left, but failed to get the rug which he understood had been lined at the expense of the defendant, and was in use in her room. The rug was in the first instance taken off his bed by the defendant. He was then in bed, and the defendant, her husband, and two friends were drinking in his room, and at his expense. She snatched the rug from the bed, and went away with it, when the others went out. The next morning she told him that Mr. Dodson (Petter-lane), who was one of the gentlemen in the bed-room, had taken the rug away with him. One of the children, however, shortly afterwards said, "I know where your rug is; it is in mamma's bed-room." It was not likely he would give the rug away, as it was a present from his grandmother, and no money would purchase it from him. He estimated it to be worth £15.—Mr. W. G. Dickens, hotel-keeper, 16, Norfolk-street, Strand, deposed that he was present on one occasion when the complainant gave the defendant the rug.—Mr. Thomas Blossom Dodson, 29, Petter-lane, gave similar evidence.—The Lord Mayor said it seemed that a receipt was given to the complainant from this hotel, and in the receipt was included this rug. These things were there stated to be "in lieu of hotel bill." If, as had been stated on the part of the defendant, this rug was given to her, why was it included at all in this receipt? It ought not to have been introduced at all if it was a present. Therefore, under all the circumstances, he considered that Mrs. Jones should return the rug, or pay the value, £15.—The cost of the summons was allowed.

Marlborough-street.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO ROB LORD COMBERMERE.—George Leat, described as a sawyer, of No. 19, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, was charged on Wednesday with being concerned with two others in attempting to steal a watch and chain from the person of Viscount Combermere in St. James's-place.—William Haynes, butler at 31, St. James's-place, stated that on the 18th of October, at about a quarter to eleven at night, he was walking in advance of Lord Combermere and Mr. Westley Richards, they being arm-in-arm, when he heard an altercation going on, and upon turning round he picked up two hats—one being the hat of Lord Combermere and the other the hat of one of the men he saw assaulting the parties. The men ran away.—In reply to Mr. Newton, the witness said he was not able to speak to the prisoner being one of the men.—Inspector William Newman Turpin, C. division, stated that with Sergeant O'Dea the previous night he apprehended the prisoner, and on the charge being read over to him he shrugged his shoulders, but made no reply. Three persons were brought in of them, but believed the prisoner was one of them, two were discharged and the prisoner detained.—Replying to Mr. Newton, the inspector stated that although an attempt was made on Lord Combermere's watch and chain, nothing was stolen. He knew the prisoner as a frequenter of the Haymarket, and believed he had been convicted.—Mr. Newton, not deeming the evidence sufficient, discharged the prisoner.

PROMISCUOUS COURTING.—Mary Ann Taylor, no home, was charged on Thursday with stealing a purse containing two £5 bank of England notes, £2 10s. in gold, and 17s. in silver, the property of Michael Murphy, a servant, staying at 2, Middle-row, Knightsbridge. The prosecutor, who said he had just come from the country, said he met the prisoner and went with her for a walk in Hyde Park. They sat down together, and he gave her sixpence to get a drink, and afterwards saw her with some of the money in her hand. He then missed £2 10s. and gave the prisoner in charge.—Police-constable Walter Smith said the prisoner denied robbing the prosecutor, but while on the way to the station a purse fell from under her clothes. The prisoner threw herself down and admitted that she had robbed the prosecutor.—She was remanded.

ROW IN HIGH LIFE.—Mr. Edwin Taunton, of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall-mall, was summoned by Colonel Charles Napier Sturt, for using certain threats towards him, by which he went in danger of his life, or of some bodily harm being done him by the defendant.—Mr. George Lewis appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. C. O. Humphreys for the defence.—Mr. Lewis said the summons was for using threats and for a constructive assault. After producing some evidence, he was prepared to leave the case in the hands of the magistrate, but had to ask that the defendant might be ordered to find bail. Colonel Sturt not being inclined to engage in a street row, and wishing to be protected.—Colonel Sturt stated that he was entering the Marlborough Club, Pall-mall, of which he was a member, when the defendant, who was a bludgeon or large stick over his head, and waved a mallet and brain him, and having a horror of a street row, he on doing so the defendant called him some bad names. Replying to Mr. Humphreys, the complainant said the defendant was his father-in-law.—Mr. Humphreys said his answer to the case was that the defendant had a certain amount of provocation and justification for what he had done, but that matter would be treated with in another court.—Mr. Mansfield said nothing could justify such outrageous and ungentlemanly conduct as that of the defendant.—The defendant was ordered to find two bail in £500 each, and his own in £1,000.

Bow-street.

THE PORTAGE STAMP FRAUD.—A young man named Farrow, giving an address at a common lodging-house in Oxford-street, Calcutta-road, was charged on Friday with obtaining a stamp by false pretences. Recently advertisements have been inserted in the provincial press for clerks, ticket collectors, and porters, with or without experience, for the railway service of Scotland. A stamped envelope was to be enclosed with such an application to "Superintendent," 335, Strand. The advertisement was brought under the notice of the police, and Detective Gregory went to the above address, which was found to be a news-room, kept by a person named Lindley. On Thursday the prisoner was seen to leave with a bundle containing 111 letters, some addressed "Superintendent," and others "Warrington." He was seen to open one in the latter name, and was taken into custody. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner had paid 2s. 6d. as a subscription to the above news-rooms, and several letters had been handed to him. Thirty letters from different parts of the country had arrived that morning.—Mr. Vaughan said it was evident that a great fraud was being perpetrated on the public. He strongly condemned the practice of news-agents allowing letters to be addressed in the manner referred to, without first making some inquiry about the person to whom the letters were addressed.—The prisoner was remanded.

Worship-street.

THE CHARGE OF PICKETING.—The further hearing of the summons taken out against eight journeymen bootmakers, named respectively George Nash, James Dick, Henry Clampe, John Hall, Alfred Hartigan, John Hiron, Frederick Goodall, and George Walsh, charging them with using certain threats towards certain other persons, also journeymen bootmakers, with intent to intimidate them and prevent them from doing legal act, which they had a right to do, work for one Leon Lion, wholesale boot manufacturer, was resumed before Mr. Hannay.—Mr. E. J. Abbott, as before, appeared in support of the summons, and Mr. E. D. Lewis defended the whole of the men.—Mr. Hannay committed them for trial, and Mr. Lewis reserved the evidence for the defence.—The

defendants, in answer to the caution, denied any threat or desire to intimidate.—Mr. Hannay said that the other summons had better be adjourned for two months, and before that time a decision would be given.—The defendants were then fully committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, their own recognisances in £10 being taken for their appearance.

Clerkenwell.

THE ISLINGTON ROGUES.—Thomas Pack, 15, errand boy, was charged on Monday, with throwing stones to the common danger of the passengers and the inhabitants in St. James's-road on Sunday night.—Police-constable 441 A saw the prisoner with about 40 other boys throwing stones at each other at random about the street. They used very bad language and gave vent to loud war whoops, which could be heard a great distance off. The prisoner appeared to be one of the ringleaders, and after ceasing him some distance the constable took him into custody.—The boy denied having taken part in the disturbance, but Mr. Hosack ordered him to pay a fine of 5s.—Thomas O'Shea, 19, a labourer, of 20, Brook's Market, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting Police-constable 60nd, 249 G, in White Lion-street, High-street, Islington, on Sunday night.—The prisoner was outside a public-house with half-a-dozen other young men shouting at the top of his voice. They made a great noise, and sung matches of ribald songs to the annoyance of persons passing by. On being taken into custody the prisoner called upon his companions to rescue him, and struck the officer a blow in the chest. With the assistance of another constable he was got to the police-station.—The prisoner said he was very sorry and had never been in trouble before.—Mr. Hosack ordered him to pay 40s., or in default to be imprisoned for one month.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—James Sponheimer, 16, of Victoria-grove, South Hornsey, was charged on Friday with disorderly conduct and annoying a congregation inside the Salvation Army Hall, High-street, Stoke Newington.—Robert Park, of Mare-street, Hackney, said he was a "cadet" in the Salvation Army. On Thursday night, as a service was being held in the hall mentioned, the defendant and some companions made noise and disturbed the congregation. On being asked to desist they renewed their bad conduct and the defendant was ejected. As he was being put out he stamped with his feet and made as much noise as he could. He was given into custody. The hall which the Salvation Army used had been duly licensed to the hall for services. The defendant did not deny the charge, but accused the witnesses of assaulting him and breaking his watch glass.—Mr. Harrow said he wished it to be known that magistrates had the power to send persons to prison for offences of this kind. In this case, however, he would fine the defendant 50s.

Westminster.

DEPRAUDING AN M.P.—James Charles MacKenzie, alias Connor, alias Warren, travelling by false pretences from Monday with obtaining money by false pretences from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester.—On the 16th of April last year, prisoner called at 23, Ashley-place, Finchley, the residence of Mr. Taylor, and saw Mr. James B. Grant, the secretary. He gave the name of Harrison and said Mr. Taylor knew his friends at Leicester. He was the relieving officer for Southwark, and introduced a poor woman named Young, whom he stated had come from Leicester, and wanted assistance to get into a lying-in hospital; would Mr. Taylor assist her? That gentleman gave her a sovereign, believing the story to be true. On the 22nd of the same month Mrs. Young again called, and the secretary gave her 1s. Nothing more was seen of the prisoner till a fortnight ago, when he again called, and attempted to get further assistance for a woman named Connor, he having changed his name to MacKenzie. He was at once given into custody.—Mr. Beesley, on behalf of Mr. Taylor, wished to recommend the prisoner to mercy. There was no doubt he had committed a very serious offence, but he had a child lying dead, his wife was pregnant, and he was suffering from chronic consumption.—The prisoner pleaded hard for mercy.—Mr. Partridge sentenced him to one month, without hard labour.—In a few minutes the prisoner was brought back, and Mr. Partridge told him he was sorry to say that just after his conviction he had been informed that there were other warrants out against him for similar offences.

Southwark.

CONVICTS' ALLOWANCES.—After the night charges had been disposed of on Monday, Inspector Randall, from the Convict Office, Criminal Investigation Department, waited on Mr. Bridge to explain the clearances relative to a complaint made to whom his worship granted 10s. out of the convict's wages. He assured his worship that the man John Wilson had been twice convicted and sentenced to seven years' and ten years' penal servitude, and still knew the rules of the Convict Office relative to discharged prisoners. When he was liberated on the last occasion, witness saw him at Millbank Prison, where he was presented with a suit of good clothes, and handed a sovereign for his present wants. He was also instructed where to report himself each month, and at the end of a fortnight another sovereign would be sent to him.—Mr. Bridge observed that the man told him that 50s. was due to him, and that if he had it he could purchase tools and go to work. He (Mr. Bridge) thought it very hard, and gave him a small sum from the poor-box, and directed the inspector on duty to report the application, so that the Convict Department might take notice of it.—Inspector Randall said that the man knew well he would not be entitled to the remainder of his money, £3, until the expiration of a month after his liberation. The day following the application to his worship, the applicant came to the Convict Office, and was sent to St. Giles's Christian Mission, where he received by Mr. Wheatley, who arranged to provide him with board and lodging until he obtained work, but his conduct was so disgraceful to another man in the home that Mr. Wheatley was compelled to turn him out.—Mr. Bridge said that as the Press had reported the man's application, no doubt this explanation would likewise be noticed.

ADULTEROUS ROBBERY.—John Owen, 21, connected with a gang of roughs infesting the Newcut, was charged with stealing about fifteen shillings from the person of William Cunningham, a fish-hawker, said that on Thursday evening, the 27th ultimo, he was attending to his stall as usual, when a lad came to him, and told him he was wanted in the Spanish Patriot public-house. He proceeded there, and as soon as he entered the house, he was surrounded by a gang of roughs, among whom was the prisoner, and all the money he had in the bag under the apron was taken from him, the men all decamping. Since the first examination some one had sent him the whole of the money that had been stolen from him. He did not wish to proceed any further against the prisoner.—Edward Welbank, in the service of Mr. Grove, outfitter, Newcut, said he was near his second doorway when he saw the prosecutor hustled at the entrance of the Spanish Patriot public-house, and he distinctly saw the prisoner empty the prosecutor's money-bag, and ran away. Witness called out to him to give the money back, when he said, "Mind your own business," and ran away. Shortly afterwards, he saw the prisoner again, and gave him into custody. Since then the prisoner's companions had threatened to do for him if he came to the court and gave evidence.—The magistrate sentenced prisoner to three months' hard labour.

WHOLESALE ROBBERIES.—Martha Stone, 40, a sickly-looking female, described as a dressmaker, of 38, Alderminster-road, Brompton, was charged on Thursday with stealing a large quantity of material of considerable value, entrusted to her to make up. A number of young women who had employed her were in attendance.—Ellen Peel said she lived with her mother at 10, Willow-street, Brompton. On the 22nd of September last she handed the prisoner two yards and a half of cloth, worth 3s., to make up into a jacket, and it was to have been finished in a week. As it was not supplied at the time agreed upon, witness called, but could not see the prisoner, and as she could get neither jacket nor materials the police were communicated with, and her mother gave her into custody. Witness found her cloth had been pledged.—Elizabeth Sewell, No. 10, Paulin-street, Brompton, said about the latter end of July she entrusted prisoner with 9 yards of merino to make up into a dress. She had repeatedly called for it, but could neither get dress nor cloth. She had seen the latter at a pawnbroker's.—Constable Thomas Hurst said that on taking the prisoner into custody, she exclaimed, "Don't take me into custody. I'll see it all right to-morrow. I'll redeem the

cloth and give it her." Seven pawnbrokers' duplicates were found on her, two of them relating to the property of the two witnesses. At the station-house seventy-five more duplicates were handed to him of material all pledged. Most of the property had been identified, but the witnesses were unable to attend that day.—Mr. Slade remanded the prisoner until Wednesday.

Marylebone.

FRAUDS BY AN OMNIBUS CONDUCTOR.—Frederick Thomas Wilkinson, 21, omnibus conductor, in the service of the London General Omnibus Company, was charged on Friday with embezzling on the 21st October, 2s. 4d., on the 22nd, 1s. 8d., on the 23rd, 3s. 6d., and on the 30th, 3s., the moneys of the company, his employer's honesty, caused persons to travel by paying in less and check him, when he was found to be paying in sums than he received. Afterwards some detectives were employed to check him, and he was again found to be embezzling sums received on several journeys.—Mr. Cooke committed the prisoner for trial.

Thames.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Carlo Osman, a German, was charged on Friday with cutting and wounding Robert Henderson, waiter at the White Horse public-house, St. George's-street.—Prosecutor was unable to attend the court at present, in consequence of the injuries he had received. Shortly after nine, on Thursday night, Thomas James, a boy of 26, Upper East Smithfield, was standing by the White Bear, when he saw the waiter's arm bleeding profusely from a wound about two inches in length. Henderson said to prisoner, who was standing close by him at the door, "You have stabbed me." Prisoner made off as fast as he could, followed by several persons, who captured him after a smart chase, and gave him into custody. The blade of a knife was found in the gutter in Pennington-street, through which the prisoner had passed.—Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner.

HARBOURING POLICEMEN.—Joseph Brown, landlord of the Prince of Wales, Globe-road, Mile-end, was summoned on Friday for harbouring two constables of the Metropolitan police force.—George Coleman, inspector of the K division, said that at twenty minutes to three o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of last month he was passing the Prince of Wales, when he saw a light inside, and heard persons talking in a jocular manner. There was a noise as if the beer-engine was being drawn, and two persons were placed on the counter. He went to the door, and just at that particular time the defendant partly opened it, and was about closing it again, when witness said to him, "You have got some people in here. Who are they?" The defendant made no reply. He then saw a constable in uniform rush past to go upstairs, and on entering he noticed 50s. He called 54 K downstairs, and on asking them what they were doing there, one of them said, "That seeing a light, and hearing people in the house, they went in, thinking the landlord was carrying on illegal trading, or words to that effect. He noticed two pint pots on the counter, one being half full of malt liquor, the other containing a small portion, and a glass. The landlord's brother behind the bar took up the glass and said, 'This is my beer.' While another young man said he was the brother's clerk. He sent the constables out, and on asking the landlord what they had been doing there, he replied, 'I suppose they came in as well as you did, thinking I had some people in.'—For the defence it was stated that the defendant, his brother, and cousin had been to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on the night in question, and they arrived home late. They had supper together, and a conversation ensued. At about half-past two o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and the landlord opened it to a constable, who asked him why a light was burning, a side window open, and voices were in the house. The landlord said he had no brother and no cousin in the house, but nobody else, and if the constables wished to come inside to search the premises they could. One constable went upstairs and another remained down to search the premises.—Mr. Lushington said it was a very bad case, and fined the defendant £10, to be indorsed on the licence.

Wandsworth.

TROWING UPON THE STREETS.—A young woman, giving the name of Ellen King, was charged with sleeping in the open air in the Kingsland-road. Prisoner was in a very destitute condition, having scarcely any clothes, and was taken to the station by her own request.—In answer to the magistrate, prisoner said an aunt brought her from the country for service, and when she received her wages she came to the house and took them from her. As her mistress complained, her aunt took her away, provided lodgings for her, and she had not seen her since. She remained in the lodgings until all her means were exhausted, and then she was obliged to wander about the streets. She had no parents, and had some aunts, up in Warminster Workhouse, but she had some aunts, who never took any interest in her.—The prisoner said she was willing to go into a workhouse.—The prisoner said she was willing to go to any place of shelter to avoid being in the streets.—Mr. Shell remanded the prisoner.

MARRIED ON NON-MARRIED.—Daniel Joseph Ayley, carpenter, living in Bridge-road, Battersea, was charged with bigamy. The prisoner had been remanded for the production of proof of the first marriage. It was now stated that the witness was unable to be present.—Prisoner said he could prove it, as he was there. (Laughter).—The usher of the court informed the magistrate that the case arose out of an assault. The first wife was married about thirty years ago, but her husband left her, and she did not hear of him for twenty years. Before he returned she married the prisoner, and lived with him for several years. The first husband died after he returned, and his wife went to Liverpool. Prisoner, who supposed that she was a free man, married the second wife. He did not live happily with her, and joined his first wife when she returned from Liverpool. The assault arose by the second wife stoning him while he was going over the bridge.—Prisoner said he could not live with his second wife.—Mr. Paget asked him if the first husband was alive when he married his wife.—Prisoner said he must have been, or he would not have turned up afterwards. (Laughter). He did not know that she was alive, neither anything of him. When he came home he (prisoner) thought he was a free man.—The first wife was called in and questioned. She said she was married 25 years ago at Newington. No one was living to prove the marriage. The clerk of the church gave her away. Her husband deserted her 29 years ago, and she did not know what became of him. When he "turned up" he said he had been to America. She was married to the prisoner six years ago. Her first husband returned three years afterwards. She lived with the prisoner up to October in 1880, when they had a few words, and she went to Liverpool. She was sorry that she went there, as it was the cause of the prisoner marrying again.—The second wife was next called in and questioned. She said she was married on Easter Monday. The prisoner lived with her six or seven weeks. He thought she had a lot of money, but when he found that she had none he went away. Her prospects had been ruined through the marriage.—Mr. Paget decided on remanding the prisoner, taking his own recognisances for his appearance, at the same time stating that if there was legal evidence he would commit him for trial.

Highgate.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Thompson, 25, labourer, of Fortis-grove, Kentish-town, and John Delahanty, bricklayer, of Queen-street, Maldon-road, were charged on Monday with stealing 43 in gold and 10s. in silver from the person of John Haines, a hawker, in Swain's-lane, Highgate.—Prosecutor said he was proceeding along Swain's-lane on the afternoon of the 30th October, when he was overtaken by the prisoners, and Thompson seized him round the body and held his hand, while Delahanty ransacked his pockets.—Cross-examined, prosecutor said he had been drinking with a friend at Kentish-town, and was not sober when he was robbed, but he was positive it was the prisoners who attacked and robbed him.—Mr. Bodkin sent them to prison for four months with hard labour.

Greenwich.

THE BOY ROGUES.—George Pavely, 16; Robert Holloway, 15; Edward O'Brien, 16; and George Bird, 15, were charged on Thursday, with being concerned together in burglariously breaking into 61, Hawkstone-road, Rotherhithe, and stealing cigars and provisions, value 10s., belonging to James Webb, provision dealer; and three last-named with breaking into the premises, 122, Lower-road, and stealing fowls and rabbits, and into

10, Alpine-road, and stealing pigeons and fowls; Holloway and O'Brien were further charged with breaking into the premises of Abraham Symes, of 96, Abbeyfield-road, Rotherhithe, and stealing a number of tools. In the first case Joseph Thomas Webb, a boy who had turned "Queen's evidence," deposed that on the 25th ult., at about two o'clock in the morning, he and the prisoners Pavely and Holloway got into the back premises of Mr. Webb, and opened the window by forcing back the fastening with a thin-bladed knife. Pavely then got into the house and opened the door, witness waiting outside while the others went in the shop. They came out with about 3s. worth of cigars, some cooked beef, biscuits, cake, and other things, which witness put in a sack. Pavely was taking off his boots to go into other rooms, when the lace broke, and his arm knocked down a knife-board, making such a noise that they all ran off. The prisoners were subsequently apprehended, when they were "rounded" on each other.—Cross-examined by Mr. Seard, solicitor, who appeared for O'Brien, witness admitted that he and Pavely were sentenced to 21 days at Rochester a few weeks ago for felony.—Mr. Georgehan, barrister, submitted, on behalf of the prisoner Bird, that the boy Webb being an accomplice, his evidence must be corroborated.—Mr. Marsham agreed, and in the absence of such corroboration discharged the prisoners.—Inspector Galpin said there were four other cases against the prisoners. He applied for a further remand, which was granted.

Woolwich.

DISURBANCE AT A MUSIC HALL.—George Street, clothier, of High-street, Woolwich; Louisa Street, his wife; and Joseph Ford, a labourer, were summoned on Friday by Henry Gigney, proprietor of the Windsor Castle Music Hall, Plumstead, for disorderly conduct and assaults. Mrs. Street was also charged with abusing Wesleyby Lemon, a comedian, engaged at the music hall.—Josiah Turner, an ex-policeman, now employed as money-taker at the hall, said the three defendants paid for second-class seats, and took best places. To save a disturbance, they were not removed; but two hours afterwards they were ejected for being disorderly.—In cross-examination by Mr. Whale, the witness said he was not provoked by the defendant's remarks upon his majestic uniform, nor did he hear them complain of the performance.—Frederick Montague, manager of the hall, said that the defendants almost continually interrupted the entertainment, shouting to one another and the waiters, and using coarse language. They eventually went to the bar at the back of the hall, and made a disturbance such as he had not seen equalled during an experience of 19 years in the occupation.—By Mr. Whale: Mrs. Street did not complain of anything she saw on the stage. There might have been a lady in tights dancing, but no one objected.—Henry Gigney, the proprietor, said defendants were riotous in the extreme. Mrs. Street and Mr. Street danced a jig in the hall, shouting all the while. He ordered them to leave, but they defied him, and Mrs. Street took up a tankard and threatened to knock his brains out, but it was taken from her. Neither of the defendants was sober, and they said they had come to the hall on purpose to create a row.—Wesleyby Lemon, comedian, said that while he was on the stage he heard the defendants use several objectionable expressions. After dressing, he went round to the back of the hall, and saw the defendants dancing "a sort of war dance." They were ejected, but returned with a number of their friends through the public bar and renewed the disturbance.—Mr. Marsham, saying that he did not believe there was any impropriety in the performance, fined Mr. Street 10s. and costs; Mrs. Street 20s. and costs; and Ford costs only.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

STRUGGLE IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—George John Shepherd, who nearly escaped from custody on Saturday afternoon last whilst being conveyed from New Brentford Petty Sessions to the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, to await his trial at this court, was indicted on Wednesday for having stolen a pair of boots, the property of Samuel Sacred, draper and bootmaker, Hounslow.—Prisoner, whilst being conveyed by police-constable Brackenbury to the House of Detention, rushed down the platform at the Farringdon-road Station, not the Portland-road Station, as previously reported, and gaining an entrance to the tunnel was chased for a considerable distance by the constable amidst the greatest danger from the ever-passing traffic. On being captured prisoner resisted so furiously and so greatly endangered not only his captor's life, but his own, that the former was obliged to belabour him with his stick until assistance came.—John MacIntyre proved a number of previous convictions against the prisoner, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and four years' police supervision.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LINE.

Mr. W. J. Payne held an inquest on Monday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, concerning the death of John Etteridge, aged 15, residing at 13, Clarkson-street, Bethnal-green. Mr. Martin, a drapery buyer, of 36, Ashmare-road, Puddington, said he was at the Moorgate-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway on Friday last, when he saw deceased on the platform. Whilst the train was coming into the station, the deceased made a spring at the handle of one of the first-class carriage doors, when his leg slipped down between the footboard of the carriage and the platform. Efforts were made to rescue him, but in vain, until the train was brought to a standstill. The witness stated that that which had been the cause of this lad's death was a common practice among boys travelling on the railway, especially the book-stall boys. W. Stevens said the deceased would have fallen under the wheels of the carriage, but for his going forward and catching hold of his clothes. The deceased was twisted over and over by the carriage before it stopped. Mr. Fletcher, house surgeon, said the lad was fearfully injured when brought to the hospital, and died next day from the shock. Verdict, "Accidental death."

An inquest was held on Monday evening on the body of Whitfield, the driver of the express which came into collision with a mineral train at Desford on Saturday week. After formal evidence the inquest was adjourned to Thursday, November 10. Upon inquiry at the infirmary it was stated that the stoker was going on as well as could be expected considering the serious nature of his injuries, though he is not yet out of danger. All the other cases are progressing satisfactorily.

About noon on Wednesday an accident of an alarming character occurred at the Midland railway station, St. Pancras. As two Great Eastern Railway trucks and one brake were being shunted on one of the sidings they got on the wrong line, and dashed with great force into the cellar of Messrs. Salt and Co., brewers, underneath the station, falling through the gap left by the lift, which happened to be at the time to be at the bottom of the shaft. A man who was on one of the trucks had a narrow escape; seeing the danger he was in, he jumped off. The accident is attributed to the non-working of the hand points, which should have sent the trucks on to a different line.

1st LONDON ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.—This corps will attend Divine service, at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate without, on Sunday, the 13th November; members to parade at Head Quarters, Coleridge-row, at 10 a.m.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE THROUGH GRIEF.—Mr. C. C. Lewis, the corner for Essex, resumed an inquiry on Thursday morning at the Railway Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, touching the death of Mrs. Hannah Todman, aged 45. Deceased was the wife of ex-inspector Todman, of the N division of Metropolitan Police. Some few months back while labouring under mental aberration, he disappeared, and took with him some £150 which had been entrusted to him to pay the mon of his division. He was arrested some days afterwards near Preston, nearly the whole of the money being recovered. At the time of his disappearance, Todman was just on the point of receiving a full pension. Although acquitted at trial, he has since been dismissed from the police force, and in consequence lost the allowance to which he would have been entitled. Deceased seems to have gone completely off her mind through the case of her husband, and twice attempted suicide. She was found to have strangled herself by fastening a piece of tape four times round her neck. She had also cut her throat.—A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind," was returned.

GRAVEYARD LIFT.—To George Highgate.—Recd to JOHN HUGH MARTIN, Esq., Baptist-church, London, W., for a 30 page pamphlet on "Carnal Magnetism." "Magnetism," by a gentle and almost imperceptible influence penetrates and permeates every fibre and tissue of the body, controlling the blood and imparts to the entire nervous system a vigorous and healthy tone.—Advt.

PARIS ON THE SUMMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS.

"This Tunis, Sir, was Carthage," says Gonzalo in Shakespeare's "Tempest," and the remark instantly elicits a considerable amount of chaff about "Widow Dido." That historic relic of King Sichæus, however, appears a somewhat commonplace sort of person by the side of the modern "lady of Tunis," of whom all Paris is chattering to-day. The Tunis campaign, it seems, is entirely attributable to that most ancient and disastrous cause of war—a woman. I know nothing, and, singularly enough, desire to know nothing about the lady and her doings, but if a tithe of what is currently reported about her is true, the indictment just about to be brought against the French Government will be of a most scandalously compromising character. But I am not going to deal in *scandalum magnatum*. I only remark that Prince Bismarck is making himself very busy through his agents in raking up every particular of the case, and that in all probability, he will make use of the revelations as a rod in pickle to persuade the new government to behave like good boys towards the Fatherland.

At none of the public meetings hitherto has the "lady of Tunis" been denounced, although the campaign has been sedulously branded as a Stock Exchange speculation—a war of bulls and bears, &c.; and the Ministry has been dragged through the mud for having got up the whole affair for the sake of the loot to be obtained. Now that this new element is imported into the question, we may expect a more lively Babel than ever. One point I noticed at one of the many meetings. A certain citizen, Dizon, rose and "proclaimed" the right of insurrection. On all sides at once the proclamation was shouted with cries of "No, no! No more insurrection! We have had enough of that." But possibly now, even this apparently unanimous resolve may give way before the popular indignation that the latest revelations are certain to excite.

Even the great question, "What will M. Gambetta do now?" seems for the moment to have disappeared into the background. That this highly interesting personage has grown stout of late is a fact that has been largely commented on. "A little indiscretion in the curves of the stomach," observes one student of politics, "is perhaps not unbecoming in a statesman of the first rank." Another objects to his becoming too fat altogether, and points to the increase of his landed property as well as his increased expanse of broad-cloth. He would seem, however, to be resolved in his mind on the one point, that bodily exercise is desirable with a view to keeping his portliness within reasonable bounds; and he has accordingly bought up all the rights of fishing for a considerable distance on both sides of Sévres, and the sole right of shooting over the lands of Villeneuve.

A touching episode occurred last Monday, at Fontainebleau, where the ex-Empress of the French visited, as an ordinary spectator, the vast palace in which she and her husband often held their court. She walked through nearly the whole building without showing any emotion; but when she came to the room which her son used to inhabit in years gone by she fairly broke down, and wept in spite of herself. One of the palace attendants recognised her, and wished to kneel and kiss her hand, but she made a sign to him to desist, and lost no time in escaping from scenes which brought such painful reminiscences. The ex-Empress was accompanied by a lady and gentleman who formerly held high positions in her Imperial Court, and are still faithful to their old allegiance.

With regard to other matters, matrimony has come into fashion among the ladies of the theatre, but it is perhaps not uncharitable to hint a doubt whether public morality has gained much by the substitution of the kind of marriage which now seems to be epidemic in the place of—well, of former arrangements. There is something unspeakably horrible in the shameless desecration of rites and ceremonies which civilised society has always at least professed to hold divine, in solemnising unions even more degraded and degrading than any barbaric concubinage. I am not a Pharisee, and I can recall more than one or two marriages of actresses, and French actresses, with husbands of noble birth, which have been not merely conventional successes, but unions not less pure and happy than those of the general average of fair women and brave men. But I remember also the answer made by one of the greatest dramatic artists, perhaps the greatest of all the dramatic artists of the last age, to a titled suitor who made her a proposal of marriage. "No," she said, "I am an artist, and my art is higher than your titles. I am a Pariah, but my shame is nobler than the lot you offer me. Money I understand, but marriage—*poof!*" I may be wrong, but even this ghastly declaration seems to me far less hideously immoral than some of the cynical mockeries of the marriage tie which have recently scandalised all who retain, I will not say any feelings of true manliness or womanliness, but any sense of public decency.

Meanwhile the weddings of Goby, Loiseau, Heilbrunn, Ida Delaroché, and Hortense Schneider, to name no others, have been legally celebrated and desecrated on by the Parisian public in that "dramatist of the Revolution" tone which is quite as common in this highly republican capital at the present moment as ever it was in London in the days of the Merry Monarch of the Restoration. The Heilbrunn is already meditating separation from her Viscount de la Panouse, and Alice Regnault is hesitating whether a duchedom is not dear at the price.

Let me get away from this uninviting side of Parisian life into the woods of Versailles. There are plenty of memories here, too, of a kind not altogether edifying, but nothing can spoil that splendid forest scenery. And now—for even this first week of November has its sun, and neither the wind nor the light frost has lured the trees, the woods are in all their glory of gold and brown and russet, and orange, and deep red. Who dare paint them as they are? No Frenchman, surely! Your Frenchman may be, as he boasts, a born artist, and your Englishman a stolid inartistic barbarian, but set your best Frenchman and your best Englishman face to face with out-of-doors autumn—alone with nature, and see which of the two will paint her truest portrait! Face-to-face with art, I grant my friends here, the Frenchman has it all his own way; but if you want to see the colours of these Versailles woods this autumn afternoon reproduced in art, you must go to the Turner room in your own National Gallery, and find it in the "Garden of the Hesperides."

I see you commented on our ingenuity over here in discovering new names for new fashionable colours. Here is another new name. One of the "Bois" costumes is described as "cloth, colour of a frightened mouse."

MY FELLOW TOILERS.

The Cabman.

"No refuge in this part of the world? What d'ye mean? Means shelter? Well, then, why don't you say shelter if you mean shelter? Very nearly the same thing? No, it ain't the same thing at all. We most on us are glad enough to get into a shelter, but we ain't in no hurry to come to the refuge, though a good many on us will come there if things goes on like this. Well, yes, fifteen hours a day is a good day's work for any man, and a precious sight too good. Makin' my fortune! Say, make a bit o' bread just from day to day, that's all you can do, or ever hope to do by driving a four-wheeled cab."

He is a very rough-looking fellow, and you see, he is in his manner of speaking almost as rough as he looks, and if he drives you four miles through the biting wind and sleet at midnight, I should not be surprised if he were to "try it on," as folks say, for half-a-crown or three shillings, and be anything but civil if he did not get it. He is, in fact, just the sort of cabman most people would be justified in denouncing as a surly unfeeling sort of fellow to be snubbed and dismissed with exactly his fare. And yet I venture to think that if there are any workmen in London deserving of hearty sympathy this is one of them. He looks rough and crusty and growls at you from the depths of a huge muffer twisted round and round his throat and ears, and the seediness of his clothes is apparent even at night. But if you will have the patience to get at the man inside them, you will find him actuated by a strong sense of duty to his family. He'll tell you in a quiet confidential way what a fight he has had against temptations to drink and how he has got the better of it; how careful he has to be with every penny of his money, and how he has rejoiced at the setting up of the shelters as a means of keeping him and his fellow drivers steady and sober. Not a bad sort of fellow you see by any means. And yet his outer crust is crusty enough, and when I first spoke to him he nearly snapt my nose off. He appears to be as surly as a bear, and well he may, poor fellow. "Fifteen blessed hours in these blessed streets have I been out to-day, and when I gets back to the yard and squares up, I ain't got eighteen-pence for myself. How much to pay? Well, eleven-and-six clears me. Yes, that's for two horses, and it includes the yard money. Well, yes; that yard money's a burning shame. When you pays for a box, you ought to be paying for the yard he stands in, and for the man as grooms him; but that don't much matter when times is good. Four pence or sixpence a day don't seem to hurt a chap much then, but times ain't good, and they ain't likely to be till them blessed railway buses are put down; they ought to be in Ireland, that's where they ought to be. If they was in Ireland they'd soon have their gooses cooked for 'em. The whole blessed lot ought to be blown — Well, no, that's true; it ain't the way as things ought to be set right, but when a chap's been on the stones from nine o'clock in the morning till twelve o'clock at night, and can't make enough to get a crust o' bread with, it gets his back up natural enough, and all because them bloomin' railways can't be satisfied with their own monopolies, but must come running thousands o' poor men into the workus."

There is, probably, no driver of a four-wheeled cab in London at the present moment who will not endorse this. It was the London and North-Western Company, if I am not mistaken, that first set up an omnibus for the conveyance of passengers about London, and since they began, nearly all the other companies have followed the example. A party of passengers arriving at almost any one of the London terminal stations may find an omnibus holding six persons, with accommodation on the top for the usual allowance of luggage for six, ready to run to any part of the metropolis at the rate of a shilling a mile. Or a party starting on a railway journey from any quarter of London, has only to telegraph to the manager of the line they are going to travel by, and a bus will be sent to convey them to the station. Hansom cabs are not seriously affected by this innovation at present, because it is, of course, only four-wheelers that have been employed, as a rule, when any considerable quantity of luggage has had to be carried. Hansom drivers are, therefore, still tolerably thriving for the time of year. No cabman expects to be very busy as yet. The busy season commences just now before the cattle show, and the driver of a hansom will then pay sometimes as much as a pound or a guinea a day for his cab and change of horses, and four-wheelers perhaps three or four shillings less. That, at least, has been the case hitherto, but these new omnibuses are declared on all hands to be simply running the four-wheeled cabs off the streets. If the system be continued, there will, no doubt, be fewer and fewer four-wheelers running, and more and more hansom cabs, and thus this new competition seems likely to bring trouble upon all cabmen in London sooner or later. At present, however, it is only the four-wheeled cabs that are suffering, but among them complaints are loud and bitter. And it is not to be wondered at. At the best of times the driver's life is a hard one. "I am a night cabman," said one man to me the other night. "I have been at it seven years, and I've got a wife and family to keep. I came out to-night about seven, and now it's twelve, and not one penny-piece have I taken. I'll take seven-and-eight-pence to clear me when I get home, and it looks as though it'll have to come out of my own pocket. Rheumatism? Well, no, I never have it; but I know a pretty many as do—suffer frightful with it. It's partly their own fault, no doubt. They bring their cloth over the horse when he's hot, and it gets all soaking wet with the steam, and then when they get off with a job they wrap it round their legs, and of course make their own clothes damp. Then presently they throw it over the horse again, and get down in the wind and cold. It's a wretched business at best; but when you have to go to the yard and shell out to the tune of seven-and-eight, as it seems as though I shall have to do at four or five to-morrow morning, it gives 'e the bump was than rheumatism."

The privileged cabs—those privileged to stand inside the railway stations—are, of course, the greatest sufferers by the action of the railways, and if they were the only ones, the outside cabmen would not perhaps be very seriously concerned, for this privilege system has always been rather a sore point with London cabmen generally. It is not, however, the privileged cabs only that are affected; it is the whole body. They say these buses are swarming everywhere, and that every week there are more of them. "There is only one way to put 'em down," I have heard it said by the men, "and that is to take every cab off the street till it is done." That, however, would require the co-operation of the masters, and as yet it is not so much the masters as the men who are suffering. "Then let all the men strike," says one. All friends of the cabmen will, however, sincerely hope that no such

hazardous experiment will be found necessary. There are, I understand, about 10,000 cabs to be driven, and between 12,000 and 13,000 badges issued to drivers. The surplus of hands is not quite what this represents I suppose, because in the twenty-four hours two drivers will, in some cases, make out the same cab. Still the supply of drivers is a good deal in excess of the demand, and there are plenty of outsiders ready to come in as soon as cabbies should turn out. This I think is apparent to most of the men. I have heard alternative suggestions which I shall not repeat here. No, no, cabbie, my friend; leave savage methods to savages. Let us stick to law and order however tried and harassed we may be. One foolish act would alienate a world of sympathy from you, and you can't afford to lose public sympathy. If people came to know that the railways are running you hard, and that you have got an unusually trying time of it this winter, and that you are bearing it like good, honest, law-abiding men, depend upon it it will make a difference of many a sixpence in your favour. Some of us, no doubt, will sit in our slippers by the comfortable fireside and talk wondrously about supply and demand, and the paramount importance of the public convenience, and how that every change in our social machinery brings trouble and loss to some, but how in the end it has been better for everybody. A deal of that may be true, but you and I know very well that it takes a good deal of that sort of truth to keep the pot boiling in a poor man's fire-place. As to the right and propriety of the companies in setting up this sort of rivalry with poor men, that, no doubt, is a point upon which there will be differences of opinion, but there can be no differences of opinion as to the fact of your losing some of the cream of the trade by it, and if you stand to your troubles like men, you will certainly have a very large share of public sympathy.

NIHILISTS AT WORK AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A telegram states that there seems to be little room for doubt that the Nihilists are once more raising their heads in spite of the numberless arrests effected by successive prefects and police masters, the proclamation of a lesser state of siege, and the establishment of a system of house-to-house espionage through the agency of the *Horniks* or yardmen. Winter is already upon us with its long dark nights and bitter cold, when every one muffles up to the eyes, and revolutionary agents go about in comparative security; and already we have proofs that they have lost neither their courage nor activity since the spring. Last week numerous proclamations were distributed about the town, and several copies were thrown into the Guards' barracks. It is said, too, that the Emperor has lately received many missives of a threatening character both at Peterhof and Gatchina.

According to another telegram, trustworthy information has been received that the political police have just made an important capture. Suspicious having been directed to the inmates of a house in a respectable part of the city, the police surrounded the place at night, and suddenly burst open the doors and entered. The occupants, a man and a woman, were seized before they had time to make any resistance, and were discovered to be employed in the preparation of the most dangerous explosives. The premises were evidently used as a laboratory for the Nihilists in the manufacture of bombs and infernal machines. Socialistic pamphlets and various incriminatory documents were found in the rooms. The male culprit is a student in the School of Mines.

Again we are informed that several days ago five men employed in the Czar's Palace at Gatchina were arrested, and it is now stated that one of them has revealed a plot by which it was intended to repeat at Gatchina the Winter Palace attempt, the preparations being almost complete when the arrests were made. This discovery has created considerable excitement among the authorities, and the measures of precaution adopted at the Imperial residence have been increased. Many naval officers recently received by post copies of revolutionary proclamation from the Executive Committee, calling upon them to join the cause of liberty and justice. The Administration is violently attacked therein, and threats of early vengeance are thrown out. The officers are warned that if they decide to support brute force, no mercy will be shown them, and the wrath of the executors of the will of the people will find expression in some terrible form.

The trial of six persons charged with revolutionary offences was concluded four days ago. The trial was conducted with closed doors, and no notice of it is allowed to appear in the Russian newspapers. No serious charge was proved against the accused, who had been imprisoned for some months awaiting trial, and sentences of deportation were passed on them, the terms ranging from ten to four years.

THE THREATENED NATIVE RISING IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.—The armed constabulary force on the West Coast has been greatly strengthened by volunteers. More men, in fact, have offered themselves than the government think it necessary to accept. Although the differences with the natives are still unsettled, the government has good grounds for hoping that the strong force which has been assembled in the district will overawe Te Whiti and his followers, and enable any collision to be avoided.

MILITARY PRISONS.—A report on the discipline and management of the military prisons 1880, by Colonel Sir E. F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E., Inspector-General of Military Prisons, has been issued in the form of a Blue Book. The prisons devoted to this class of offenders were at Cork, Dublin, Gosport, Glenora, Limerick, and Milbank, and they have accommodation for 1,000 prisoners. The military prisons in the Colonies are at Barbadoes, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Malta, and they have accommodation for 411 prisoners. The number of men discharged from the army for bad character in 1880 was 2,470; in 1879, 2,091; and in 1880, 1,825. In January, 1880, there was 1,729 military prisoners confined in gaols in England and Wales, and in December the number was 1,676. The figures show a considerable diminution compared with those of the previous year. The prisoners charged with military offences are now kept separate from those guilty of civil offences.

THE LIVE TORTOISE TRADE.—At the City of London Court on Tuesday, the case of Farachi v. Dubowski and Sons was heard. The plaintiff, Salom Farachi, was described as a City merchant, and sued Barnett Dubowski and Sons, of Backchurch-lane, to recover the sum of £5 17s., balance of account of £9 9s., the price of ten barrels of tortoises supplied.—The plaintiff's case was that he sold to the defendants 1,183 tortoises, at 16s. per hundred, and delivered them in ten barrels. The defendants had paid for 600 which they kept, but now refused to pay for the remaining 583.—The defendants' solicitor said the tortoises were not delivered in a saleable condition, some of them in transit on board ship having had their shells smashed, and others being dead.—The Commissioner: Are these the wretched animals exposed for sale on lawns throughout the City?—The Solicitor: Yes, your honour.—The Commissioner: And I suppose they always die? I should have thought the only value to be attached to them was that of their shells.—The solicitor produced a special receipt for £2 on account in advance, which stipulated that the defendants were to pay 16s. a hundred for 1,183 tortoises ex Europe, the broken and spoilt ones not to be counted.—The defendant said those he refused to take were broken and spoilt.—The plaintiff, however, produced two in court which had their shells damaged; but he said they were "beautiful tortoises, and all alive." A broken shell was no detriment.—His Honour ultimately found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and costs.

A VISIT TO CETEWAYO.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* has visited Cetewayo. On arriving at Uude Molen, he says:—Cetewayo came to the front door of the house to welcome me, and shook hands long and cordially, after which he conducted me into the bare and desolate room which serves to him the purpose of a sitting-room. There possibly may be rooms more cramped, more desolate, and more bare than that in which Cetewayo lives, but I hardly think it possible, and it is all the more painfully felt, I should say, by the captive himself, who is well able to both feel and distinguish between comfort and discomfort. Seating himself in a wooden chair placed almost in the centre of the room, the King motioned to me to occupy another which was placed near him, his interpreter standing close by. It pained me to observe the anxious and troubled look which seemed to have settled down on his features as soon as the smile with which he had greeted me on my arrival had died away, and a visible alteration was distinctly discernible in the man since I had last seen him six months ago. In repose his features assumed a sad, careworn expression, the forehead was more wrinkled, and the face looks older than when I last saw it. I remarked to the interpreter that he was much changed. "Yes," he replied, "he is fretting a good deal, and is often subject to long fits of depression." The King sat silent in his chair waiting for me to open the conversation. His eyes were fixed on the ground, but he raised them and looked at me as soon as I began to speak. "I am come, Cetewayo," said I, "to tell you that I have just returned from Zululand. I conversed," I said, "at the Inlaskazy with Mogo-jana, one of the chiefs who were present, and he is greatly anxious for your return, as are also, he tells me, Mlungana, Seku, Somkeli, Mjithwa, and Nkhangwayo." "Yes, yes," he replied, "they wish me back, and so do the Zulu people. All I love is in Zululand; my heart is there, where lays my father's grave. I am heart-sick and weary with waiting. When will England be just and let me return? Do you think that because I am a black man I cannot feel or suffer the less by this long, long, and weary captivity? England has given the Transvaal back to the Boers, Basutoland to the Basutos, Sekukuni is restored to his people, and all are free but I. How is it so? What have I done that I should be so treated? When I fought against you it was to defend my country. I was taken prisoner, and I felt that one stronger than I had beaten me, and that power I acknowledged. But now you keep me here, where I am weary and sick at heart. I have appealed to England, whom they tell me is great and just—to her Queen, whom they say is merciful—but my prayer is unheeded, and I am still lonely here." The King spoke slowly and distinctly, but in a lower tone than he had originally used, and until his voice ceased he kept his eyes fixed upon my face. His whole bearing was dignified and majestic; he was neither flustered nor excited, but there was a pleading sadness in his voice which was very touching. "I am waiting," he said, "for a reply to my prayer addressed to England to allow me to proceed there immediately. I am growing weary and impatient that I do not receive a reply. You, who are not a prisoner, cannot understand how weary and miserable I am; how heart-sick and lonely. You tell me to be patient, but have not been so until I can be so no longer. If I shall live, and I shall die, let me go; a little longer of my life in the event of his being restored to his country he would consent to allow John Dunn to remain in Zululand. "Why should I do so?" he replied. "When I reigned in that country I treated John Dunn as my friend; his return was to act as a spy between me and the English Government. He told them much that was false, he harmed me in all the ways he could; he never could be my friend again; how can I then forgive him and live in peace with a man who treated me so badly after I had treated him so well?" In all Cetewayo says he reasons with a truth and good sense which it is impossible not to perceive. When Cetewayo killed women and children he was called a merciless despot, but when John Dunn does likewise, the affair is hushed up, the matter is not even reported, and no blame is attached to this white usurper of black rights. We have endeavoured to instil into the native mind that it is wrong to take to their home more than one wife, yet John Dunn, this white chieftain, who is supposed to set them a good example, lives surrounded by a large harem, setting at defiance the white man's law, which we pretend we are desirous the black should follow. On one point Cetewayo was very anxious, and that was to obtain news of three of his chiefs, whom he hoped would be allowed to join him in his captivity and proceed with him to England. He asked me how soon I intended leaving for England, and when I told him he exclaimed, "Oh, why cannot I go too?" Have you any message to send to the English people which I can transmit for you?" I asked. "Yes," replied Cetewayo, with grave dignity, "tell them that I am a king and a captive; that I am alone and helpless; that I am very sad and almost heartbroken; that they should not believe all the ill they hear of me; ask them to be my friend and to help me. I have no more to say." In the last simple words with which he begged me to transmit to the English public his prayer that they should help one "who was a king, who was lonely and helpless, sad, and almost heartbroken," he did not speak with a grasping eagerness or excitement, but with a grave, intense sadness, which showed and forced the listener to realise how much he felt all that he was saying. His very loneliness and utter helplessness should appeal more forcibly than anything to every heart which is not poisoned by the gross misrepresentations of interested parties as to the state of affairs in Zululand and the wishes of the Zulu people.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—A special sitting of the Surrey County Court was held on Monday by the Judge, Mr. H. J. Stonor, to hear the case of Owens v. Maudslays and Sons. A jury was empanelled.—In opening the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Sims said that Caroline Owens, the widow and executrix of William Owens, brought the present action to recover compensation for the loss she had sustained on the death of her husband. "This man was in the employment of the well-known firm of boiler-makers, engineers, &c., who were the defendants, and he met his death through the alleged negligence of the servants of the defendants under the Employers' Liability Act. The accident happened on March 5 of the present year. The plaintiff's husband was engaged with the defendants as an odd man upon the works, doing various odd jobs. Early in March it became necessary to have some large plates out of a very large boiler which was on the works. (A model of the boiler was here handed in.) The half of the plate had been taken off, and the lower portion remained to be taken off. Owens had to take this off with other men, and while he was doing so the plate fell upon him and killed him instantaneously.—James Smith, being called, said he was on the works of the defendants, in March last. On the 1st of March, Mr. Musk gave him orders to put a plate on a boiler. Witness did this, and three days later Musk told him to take the plate down, and then to take another down. This witness did. The top plate was taken down, and on the evening of the 4th of March he went to Musk. He said he did not like the shape of the boiler, and asked him to turn it over, as he thought it would prevent an accident. Musk however told him to go on with his work and obey his orders. The next day witness saw three men knocking the pins out of the boiler, and he again called Musk's attention to the unsafety of the boiler. Musk, however, took no notice. After the accident, he went into the office and told the manager that if Musk had done what witness had told him the accident would not have happened. The manager told him to keep his mouth shut.—Mr. Kingsford addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants. He expressed a doubt whether this case could be brought under the Employers' Liability Act; but, he said, the chief point was the negligence, or alleged negligence, of Musk.—Musk, being called, admitted that Smith mentioned to him that the boiler-plate was not safe as it was. He denied some of the statements made by Smith, and upon some points there was considerable conflict of evidence. The result of the trial was a verdict for the plaintiff damages, £182, at the rate of seven years' wages at 10s. a week.—Upon the application of the counsel for the defendants, the judgment was postponed for a fortnight. At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Women's Temperance Association, commenced at Sheffield on Tuesday, Mrs. Potter, of York, presiding, resolutions were passed calling on Christian ladies to discourage the use of wine and beer by young women of delicate health, or who have been fatigued by long hours of labour.

SATURDAY'S LAW COURTS.

Queen's Bench.

ALLEGED LIBEL.—Mr. Baron Pollock and a special jury were engaged in the trial of an action for libel brought by Mr. Frank Bridge, a commercial traveller, against Mr. Buist, a cork merchant, of 25, High-street, Bloomsbury. The action was to recover damages for an alleged libel published by the defendant in a circular addressed to his customers after the plaintiff had left his service. This circular was dated the 22nd November, 1880, it setting out that the plaintiff was summarily dismissed from the service for failing to call upon several of the customers, and also alleged that he had received and not accounted for moneys paid to him. There was a further allegation, that he had endorsed, without authority, "the name of the firm to a cheque which he cashed through sources of his own without transmitting it to the firm." The defendant pleaded that these words were true in substance and in fact.—Mr. Harrison, Q.C., and Mr. Shortt represented the plaintiff; and Mr. Witt the defendant. According to the evidence of the plaintiff, the business now carried on by the defendant was formerly that of the plaintiff's father, who was now dead. Mr. Bridge's brother afterwards carried it on, but was not successful, and liquidated with his creditors. Afterwards he was employed by the defendant, as also was witness. Witness's salary was ultimately ten guineas a week, which included travelling expenses. The defendant purchased the business. After some time witness had to complain of the relatives of the defendant interfering with his customers, and he wrote to Mr. Buist on the subject. At a subsequent interview the defendant charged him with not accounting for moneys he had received. The charge was denied by him indignantly, and witness received notice to leave, at the same time threatening an action for libel. He used to cash small country cheques at the wish of Mr. Buist, he endorsing the name of the firm.—In cross-examination he denied that he had any complaints made of neglect or that he was dictatorial in his manner. He demanded a week's salary which the defendant might have paid "under protest."—Re-examined: He had never robbed or defrauded the defendant, nor had he any intention of doing so. Other witnesses were called in support of the plaintiff's case. It was to the effect that the plaintiff accounted from time to time for moneys received, and that the defendant knew of the plaintiff cashing country cheques, he approving of it. For the defence, Mr. John Buist, the defendant, was called. He stated that in the summer of last year he had occasion to complain of the plaintiff's conduct, and he was very irregular in his correspondence, and subsequently he was dismissed. At the final interview the plaintiff spoke about two accounts which he had collected, and offered to pay them, but witness declined to receive the money. Had never given the plaintiff authority to endorse cheques.—To the judge: He believed that the plaintiff had appropriated the money to his own use.—Mr. Harrison, Q.C.: Why did you not prosecute him?—Witness: Out of consideration for his family. I would not have given him a character.—The case was not concluded at the rising of the Court.

THE DANGERS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—Justices Grove and Bowen had before them the case of the London and South-Western Railway Company v. the Surrey and Hampshire Canal Corporation. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Field at the last Croydon Assizes, when a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs, damages to be ascertained by an arbitration.—Mr. Willis, Q.C., now moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and also on the ground of misdirection. The action was brought to recover damages for injury occasioned to a goods train of the plaintiff company by the bursting of a dam made by the defendant company. The accident occurred about 700 yards south-west of Purbright Junction, on the London and South-Western Railway Company's line to Aldershot, and the goods train was wrecked in consequence of the debris on the line.—Judgment was reserved.

(Before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a Special Jury.)

MONSIEUR CAPEL'S EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.—The action Watkins v. Pidecock, was tried before Baron Huddleston and a special jury.—The plaintiff, who is a solicitor, acted for Monsieur Capel, when he was carrying on his Roman Catholic Educational Establishment in Kensington, and purchased for him the lease for 99 years of St. Mary's House, Philbeach-gardens, granted by Lord Kensington to Mr. Minchard. M. Capel subsequently mortgaged the property for £1,700, and also gave an equitable charge upon it. He fell into pecuniary difficulties, and the property was sold by the mortgagees. This action was brought to recover an agreed amount of commission, for having obtained for the defendant the option of purchasing the property on certain terms.—Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Terrell appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Powell, Q.C., and Mr. Lawrence for the defendant.—On behalf of plaintiff it was sought to show that after a correspondence the defendant signed a letter, addressed to him, stating that in consideration of his agreeing to procure for the defendant, if he required it, a loan of £1,700 on the house and a contract to pay him by way of commission the difference between the contract price and the £1,700. The plaintiff obtained an offer of the property to the defendant of £1,800, and he now sought to recover £240, the difference between £1,800 and £2,100, the defendant having refused to complete the purchase.—Before the evidence for the plaintiff had concluded, a consultation took place between the learned counsel, who retired into the judge's room, and this ended in an arrangement which was stated to have been of an equitable nature.—A juror was accordingly withdrawn.

City of London Court.

TOO MUCH BUSINESS.—This was an action tried before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, by the plaintiff, a boot and shoe manufacturer, of Prospect-place, Cambridge-heath, to recover a considerable sum from the defendants, who he also boot manufacturers in Jewin Crescent, City. The defence was that orders given to the plaintiff under a written contract were not executed, and that he had written declining to receive any more. In consequence good customers had been lost, one first-class account for £300 per month having been closed.—Plaintiff: When I began to work for the defendants, I distinctly told them I had too much business, and that they must not give me too many orders. (Laughter).—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That is a most extraordinary allegation in these times. You are in a lucky position. (Laughter).—Plaintiff: They wanted me to attend to their orders before I did anything for other customers. They were too exacting for me. (Laughter).—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: I hold that there was a breach of contract, but I will now find for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and give leave to the defendants to bring a cross action for the loss they allege they have sustained.—Mr. Hudson: Is that not hard upon us?—Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Hard upon you? I am not allowing you to bring an action to recover your rights? Some people are so difficult to please that they pay legacy-duty, because it would enable them to come into a large amount of money. (Laughter.) You must bring your action, and be done with the whole transaction.

Chancery.

SIMON'S REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A petition for winding-up this company was presented to the vacation judge, Mr. Justice Cave, during the long vacation, and an order was made on the 19th October that the Company should produce its books and papers for inspection by the petitioners. The case came again before the vacation judge on the 19th October, when, an affidavit being made that the order should not be obeyed, an undertaking was given that the books and papers should be produced. The statements on the petition were that the company was got up for purchasing an estate for working gold, on the assumption that there was a bubble found, but it was alleged that the affair was a bubble and a sham. The petition came before Vice-Chancellor Bacon yesterday, when Mr. Hemming, Q.C., who appeared for the petitioners, requested a postponement, the books not having yet been produced, and a peremptory order for their production was also asked.—Mr. Marten, Q.C., who appeared for 23 shareholders, supported the application.—Mr. Leacock Webb, Q.C., for the company, asked that the petition might be disposed of at once, as the petitioners had not inspected such books as had been

produced.—His lordship ordered the petition to stand over until after the inspection of the books.

THE HAVEN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—A petition to wind-up this company was also before the court in the long vacation. The company was promoted by the same gentleman as the Simon's Reef, and had the same board of directors. It was again asked for a postponement, when Mr. Higgins, Q.C., asked for a postponement for inspection of books and papers.—Mr. Eddis, Q.C., represented the company.—His lordship in this case also granted an adjournment for inspection of books and papers.

THE COLONIAL ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.—The trustees of this Corporation presented a petition to Mr. Justice Chitty, for the sanction of the court to transfer their business to the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Company. The Colonial had by its deed of incorporation power to sell their business to other companies, and the Edinburgh had power, by its deed, to buy. An estimate had been made of the terms on which the proposed sale and purchase should take place, and Mr. Harding, the well known actuary estimated that £14,143 would represent the cash and securities to those amounts were to be handed over by the Colonial, and the Edinburgh was to give for the goodwill, fully paid up shares to the amount of one year's premium income on the policies.—Mr. Ince, Q.C., and Mr. Cosens Hardy, supported the petition, and his lordship sanctioned the proposed transfer.

REMOVED RESIGNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.—On Tuesday the Standard published a statement to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, to be succeeded by Mr. Childers, whose place, in turn, was to be filled by Sir C. Dilke. This step, it was assumed by our contemporary, was preliminary to his retirement from the Premiership in favour of Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington, as shadowed forth in the right hon. gentleman's speeches at Leeds. Telegraphed to about the matter, Mr. Gladstone replied that he had nothing to add to his public declaration on the subject; and the Government organ remarked that the announcement of impending changes in the Cabinet was obviously nothing but the refraction of Mr. Gladstone's own statements at Leeds. Although it is impossible to forecast the changes which the period between the present and when Parliament meets may bring, the Daily News believes that, at the present moment, Mr. Gladstone still contemplates meeting the House of Commons as Prime Minister. The rumours which have been flying about during the past few days are without any real foundation in anything which is at present in contemplation. They are bold, not to say reckless, inferences from the facts which have been long familiar to the public.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—A desperate attempt was made on Friday evening to upset the 6.15 passenger train on the London and North-Western branch railway from Bletchley to Cambridge. After the train had passed Bedford, and was nearing Girtford siding, between Blunham and Sandy, it met with an obstruction, which proved to be a lorry and at intervals sixteen fence rails placed across the metals. The engine struck the lorry, knocking two of the wheels off, and then passed over the rails, but, fortunately, did not leave the line.

SCHEDULED PUBLICATIONS.—The scheduled publications at Oxford—Messrs. Nathaniel Payne, Albert Smith, George West, Powell, and Simms—whose licences were recently refused by the city justices, whose decision was reversed on appeal by the Court of Quarter Sessions, attended the court on Friday morning, and applied for their licences. The Mayor said the Act explicitly provided that the Court of Quarter Sessions or the Court of Appeal should grant the licences which the city justices had refused. If the Executive authorities at Somerset House were of opinion that the city justices should grant the licences, it would be done.

REMARKABLE BURGLARY.—Kelly House, the seat of Mr. Reginald Kelly, ex-High Sheriff of Devon, was broken into on Thursday night or early on Friday morning. The burglars got through a bedroom window on the first floor by first breaking the plate-glass and then boring a hole through the shutters with a centrepiece. They thoroughly ransacked the library, taking away everything of value, including a very costly watch with the Kelly crest, two silver candlesticks, a massive silver inkstand. An attempt was made to enter the house during the dinner hour, but the gardener was attracted by the barking of a dog to the terrace in front of the house, and saw a man slide down the waterpipe and make off. He informed Mr. Kelly, who sent to Lifford for a policeman. The sergeant came, and remained on duty all night, but, notwithstanding his presence, the burglars effected their purpose.

SIR S. NORTHGATE ON ART.—Sir Stafford Northgate, speaking on Friday night at Barnstaple, at the distribution of Science and Art prizes, spoke of the value of the study of Art in reference to our social and national life in England. He said, where fortunes were sometimes rapidly made, there was a great temptation to a profusion of splendour, and the study of Art was a corrective of this, as Art always gravitated to simplicity. Nationally, the study of Art was of the greatest importance in enabling manufacturers to compete with the production of foreign countries. They had seen an organisation of excellent people to encourage the purchase of English goods, but English producers must endeavour to produce them in the best possible taste without sacrificing the bona fide quality of the articles. Some manufacturers were thinking of establishing branches in foreign countries, because they could get longer hours of labour. None wished to lengthen the labour hours of the working man, but hoped he would use his spare time in improving himself in his trade, and doing honest and conscientious work whilst at his labours.

HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held at the Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, on Friday, upon the body of a boy named Frederick Charles Summerville, who died from hydrophobia on Tuesday last. The boy, who was nine years of age, and the son of Mr. W. J. Summerville, a commercial traveller, residing in Western-road, Brighton, left his home early on the morning of the 25th ult. for the purpose of going to bathe. As he was walking towards the beach a police-constable saw a white ferret dog, which he had noticed prowling about during the night, run towards the boy and place its fore feet on his shoulders. The boy was not alarmed, and as the dog appeared to be playful he turned and saw that the dog had indicated a terrible gash on the right side of the boy's face. The dog made off, and nothing further was heard of it. The boy was taken to a dispensary, where the wound was cauterised, and in a short time it had nearly healed, and the boy appeared to be in good health. On Saturday last he was taken ill, and as symptoms of hydrophobia began to manifest themselves, he was removed to the hospital on Monday. There the symptoms rapidly developed, and the following day he died.—A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was returned.

SHOCKING LIFT ACCIDENT.—Yesterday Sir John Humphreys held an inquest at the Leigh Hay, Hanbury-street, Mile-end Old Town, touching the death of Chas. Worley, aged 36, of 138, Usher-road, Old Ford, in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway. The deceased attended to ascend by the hydraulic lift used at the goods station at Whitechapel. The lift moved only about three feet and then stopped, when deceased stooped outside to start it a second time. This he succeeded in doing, but failed to withdraw his head and neck clear of the beam which supports the first floor of the warehouse, and was pinned between the cage and the beam. The policeman in charge at once reversed the gear and extricated the poor fellow, who fell into his arms insensible, and died very shortly afterwards, his neck being broken and his head mutilated. It was shown that the catastrophe was purely the result of an accident, and the jury so found by their verdict.

Mr. Justice Lindley and Mr. Ford were on Wednesday sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, at his country residence, Blackmoor, Petersfield, Hampshire—the former as a Lord Justice of Appeal, and the latter as a Judge of the High Court of Justice.

THE NATIONAL UNION.

The first meeting of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations since the annual gathering at Newcastle, was held at St. Stephen's Chambers, on Friday, and was attended by representatives from all parts of the country. Earl Percy, M.P., was unanimously re-elected chairman, and Mr. Gorst, M.P., was elected vice-chairman. Mr. Gorst presented an interesting report as to the progress and development of Conservative organisation during the last six months, to which it is not impossible that the satisfactory result of the municipal elections may be partially due.

SEVERE STORM AT NAPLES.

On Monday, towards 7 p.m., a terrible storm, preceded and accompanied by lightning and thunder, and deluges of rain, and lasting twelve minutes, passed over the city. Roofs and slates were carried off, lamps overturned, and gas extinguished in most of the principal streets. Trees were uprooted, gardens destroyed, and hundreds of windows blown into the streets, which were rendered impassable by the fragments. In the harbour the ironclad Roma came into collision with the Principe Amedeo, luckily without much damage. Many boats were capsized. While the fury of the hurricane lasted it was impossible for man or beast to keep a footing in exposed places.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

At Exeter, on Monday, complaint was made on behalf of the Salvation Army that the police had refused to disperse a crowd obstructing the entrance of the Salvation Temple, the crowd including a band of roughs who have frequently broken up Salvationist meetings, causing serious disturbances, and inducing the magistrates to prohibit the processions altogether. It was contended that anybody had a right to enter a building open for public worship, and the Bench decided that the police were justified in their action, and recommended the Salvationists to institute proceedings against the brewers. The members of the Salvation Army offered their services as special constables, but their offer was refused.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.—Yesterday afternoon the police received information that Mr. Alfred Willatts, a clerk, of 25, Commodore-street, Stepney, has been missing from home since the 2nd inst. He went out on that day to business, and has not been seen since. The following is the description of the missing man—aged 30, height about 5ft. 4in, dark complexion, heavy moustache—was dressed in dark frock-coat, dark grey trousers, high hat, and black diagonal overcoat.

REMARKABLE SCENE IN A CHURCH.—The lives of some two hundred persons assembled for special service in Christ Church, Carmarthen, on Friday night, were imperilled by the fumes of the heating apparatus being fouled by damp, which, coming in contact with the fire (lighted for the first time since last winter) gave out deadly fumes. Several persons feeling ill without realising the cause, left the church, and then fainted. Some boys becoming stupefied, and their removal causing commotion, the vicar requested all who felt unwell to leave during the hymn before the sermon, but he was himself immediately overcome, and hastily pronouncing the benediction, he, together with the intending preacher, the Rev. Mr. Adamson, school inspector, left the church.

STREET OUTRAGE IN LIVERPOOL.—Another extraordinary street outrage has just come to light in Liverpool. A few evenings ago a girl, aged 22, a domestic servant in a family in Bridson-street, Grove-street, was returning from an errand, and when near the house she was seized by two men, a cloth was thrown over her head and face and drawn tightly, and she was dragged up an entry at the top of Lowther-street. Here her hair, which was of great length and beauty, was cut off, and some change she had in her hand was stolen. She became unconscious, and in this condition remained about an hour and a half lying in the passage, until her moans were heard by a little girl, who gave information at an adjoining house. She was removed there, and on regaining consciousness she was taken home. It is believed that the girl had been chloroformed. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of the outrage.

AN ANCIENT TRIBUNAL.—Yesterday a court leet of the Manor of Guildford, was held at the Vestry of St. Olave, Toley-street, Southwark, the Steward and Judge, Mr. W. J. Payne, presiding. This ancient court was established in the ninth century, its functions being to appoint ale and flesh tasters, and fine all persons bringing bad ale and flesh to market, and generally to protect the public in the matter of the supply of food. The powers and jurisdiction of the court has from time to time been restricted, and yesterday a presentment was made to the judge by the leet jury, complaining of the dirty and dangerous condition of the approaches to the costermongers' trucks and barrows standing by the side of the kerb, for the sale of fruit and other eatables. The "presentment" was duly signed, and a copy of the complaint ordered to be sent to the corporation of London, the St. Saviour's Box of Works, and the Chairman of the South Eastern and London and Brighton Railway Companies.

A SAD STORY.—On Thursday evening, Inspector Thos. Gibbons, of the Thames Police, who was in charge of a police-galley, heard a scream from the direction of Charing-cross railway bridge, and on proceeding to the spot found a woman in the water apparently dead. Having brought her ashore, the usual means to restore animation were resorted to with success, and she was conveyed first to Waterloo pier and then to St. Giles's Infirmary. Yesterday the unfortunate woman was in a very weak and despondent state through destitution. She described herself as Mary Hawthorne, aged 28 years, a widow, living at No. 6, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, and said she had two children, aged respectively 7 and 11 years, and no means to support them, and also stated that the brokers had taken possession of her furniture for 16s., the amount of her rent. On inquiry the police have ascertained that her rent on the premises was correct, and they have since the woman's statement was correct, and they have since caused the children to be taken to Lambeth workhouse. When sufficiently recovered, the would-be suicide will be charged before a magistrate.

MORTUARY SCANDAL AT SOUTH HORNSBY.—Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, opened an inquest at the Prince Albert, Victoria-road, Stoke Newington, on the body of Joseph Newby, aged 70, a printer, of No. 3, Allen-road, South Hornsey. The evidence went to show that the deceased had been in good circumstances until declining health and advancing years prevented him from earning a living. One of his sons, a constable attached to the Dalton Station, took charge of him, as he had a rooted objection to the workhouse, notwithstanding the fact that he (the son) had a wife and seven children to support out of his scanty pay. Deceased was very feeble, and rarely went out, but never complained, and no doctor was sent for to him. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Newby went out, leaving deceased apparently comfortable on the sofa. She returned shortly afterwards, and found him still lying on the couch. Thinking that he was asleep, she gave her children their tea; but in the course of half-an-hour, on going to room the old man, she found that he was dead. Dr. McMan, who was at once sent for, pronounced life to be extinct, death having resulted from gangrene supervening on abscesses of the back. When the jury went to view the body they found it at the parish "mortuary," a loft over a stable, and a place concerning which Dr. Thomas, and his predecessor Dr. Hardwicke, have often made complaints. Notwithstanding the growth of the parishes of Stoke Newington and South Hornsey, there is no mortuary therein, except this stable loft in Victoria-grove, and a place at the back of Church-street, to which many of the poorest of the poor have absolutely declined to allow their dead relatives to be taken. It is satisfactory to know, however, that this state of things is about to be altered. South Hornsey having grown to the extent of 15,000 inhabitants a new town-hall is in course of erection, and Mr. Fry, the architect, has designed a proper mortuary, with post-mortem room, &c., attached. This latter, it is hoped, will be opened in the course of three months from the present time.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Lord Derby, president of the University College, Liverpool, has presented the sum of £200 to the medical faculty of the college to found a new annual prize for medical students.

A REMARKABLE COUPLE.

Curious Revelations.

Yesterday, Sir John Humphreys held an investigation at the Mercers' Arms, Belgrave-street, Ratcliff, concerning the death of Emma Colender, aged 48, of 135, Belgrave-street.—Agnes Colender identified the body of deceased as that of her sister. The witness, who appeared to be under the influence of stimulants, and who was very defiant and defiant in her manner, ejaculated her replies in sharp shrill tones, and was frequently called to order by the coroner. She said they lived together in one room. Deceased had been ailing some time, but no medical man was called. Witness shared her sister's dislike to the faculty, and laughed at doctors. On Wednesday deceased died suddenly. Her sister was originally a milliner, and afterwards a shirtmaker. She did not know what her sister's means were, although they shared the same room.—The Coroner: How often did she have meat?—Witness: I'm sure I don't know. I never asked her.—The Coroner: Nobody said you did. Pray be patient, and we shall get at the truth. Do you mean to tell the jury that, living constantly in one room with your sister, you don't know what she had to eat, and whether she had enough to eat?—Witness: So help me, God, I don't. She went out when she liked, and bought what she liked, and I don't know no more than you what she had. She would stand and eat her meals at a sideboard, and threaten to throw her food in the fire if any one interfered with her. She turned her back on me.—The Coroner: Can you say whether she had enough to eat?—Witness: I don't know. I never asked her, we paid our rent together, 3s. 3d. per week.—The Coroner: Well, although you absolutely cannot tell us what she had, you can form an opinion if she had enough.—Witness: No I can't, she said she had sufficient.—Mr. Bennett (coroner's officer): I may explain, perhaps, that the two women sometimes did not speak for two or three weeks at a time.—Witness: That is so; we've been like it from infancy.—The Coroner: I suppose you spoke at the end of the week when you paid the rent.—Witness: No, we didn't. She put her 1s. 7d. down on the table. That is all. She was a perfectly sober woman.—Sarah Sheard, the landlady, said, the sisters had lodged with her since June, and were most eccentric. She found deceased on the floor, on to which she had fallen from her chair. She believed deceased had plenty to eat, as she provided herself every night with the necessaries for the next day, but witness fancied she did not eat much.—Mr. Bennett stated that the room in which the sisters lived was full of chests, containing splendid clothing and other things. Both women had a banking account, and there was £30 hidden away in an old piece of rug, and £25 in a corner of the room. The women seemed to have denied themselves. He saw the last witness get a beautiful warm petticoat out of the box and wrap up the body of the deceased in it, she had declined to wear the garment in the late severe weather. The sister told her they were uddan ill-assorted pair, that deceased had sent her to the other end of the room in the cold, when she had not paid her share of the firing.—Dr. Houchin said he examined the body, which was greatly emaciated. The deceased's liver was "autemgy," a drunkard's liver. The cause of death was syncope and exhaustion from general disease.—The jury at once returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

"PERPLEXED WITH LIFE'S MYSTERY."—At the Thames Police-court on Friday, Catherine Corcoran, 20, a decently-dressed, delicate-looking girl, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—A police-constable said that at 1.15 that morning he was on duty at Blackwall-cross when his attention was called to the prisoner by some lightermen. She was very wet, and the man stated that they had just pulled her out of the Thames. Witness asked her why she had thrown herself into the water, and she said she was tired of life and "perplexed" with its mysteries. She added that she had no friends in the world, and had not tasted food since Wednesday afternoon.—Mr. Lushington remanded the prisoner.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A LOCAL PREACHER.—Thomas Jones, a draper, of Buckley, near Hawarden, a local preacher, was charged at Caergwrili (Flintshire) Petty Sessions on Thursday with forging the name of Catherine Humphreys, his mother-in-law, to a promissory note for £252 15s. 6d., and Mary Elizabeth Jones, his wife, was charged with being concerned in the forgery and uttering the note.—Prosecutor, Mr. Samuel Wilkinson, residing at Attercliffe, Sheffield, and formerly carrying on business as a draper at Buckley, sold his business to prisoners engaged to pay the balance by instalments. He failed to pay the instalments, and prosecutor put an auctioneer in possession under a bill of sale. The accused represented that his mother had property, and on this representation a joint and several promissory note was drawn up, which he was to get his mother, aunt, and cousin to sign, and prosecutor withdrew from possession. About a month ago prisoner filed his petition, and it then transpired that his mother-in-law had signed the promissory note, and that she denied all knowledge of it. It was alleged by the prosecution that the female prisoner took the promissory note to the prosecuting solicitor's office, and attested the supposed signature of the prisoner's mother. This was denied, but ultimately both prisoners were committed to the assizes.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HOSPITAL.—On Thursday, Mr. George Collier, deputy coroner, held an inquiry at Bethnal-green, respecting the death of Catharine Baker, aged 28. A man who said he was husband of the deceased said the woman had been in a hospital in Turville-street, Bethnal-green, but came out on Monday last, as she did not like the treatment she received there. She told witness that when she required anything she was only given cold water, instead of proper nourishment. Some time since she was in the same hospital for a fortnight, but then had to leave it, as she was not even given common necessities to sustain life. She was given breakfast at six o'clock in the morning, and then had nothing else until after twelve o'clock in the day. He believed that, had she received proper treatment, she might have lived for years. On Tuesday she became very ill, and he went to the parish doctor's; but, after ringing for a quarter of an hour, he had to go away without making anyone hear. He then went and got a cab, and removed his wife to the Bethnal-green Infirmary, but on her way there she died in his arms. Several of the jury expressed an opinion that it was a shameful thing to keep the deceased in the hospital, six hours at a time, and that there was no food.—Dr. Knox, who testified that there was no disease of the lungs, said he believed death was due to a resident medical man at the hospital in question.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

REMARKABLE FRAUD.—At West Ham Police-court on Friday, William Henry Burton, 52, a well-dressed man, described as a clerk, living at No. 1, Society-street, Doncaster, was charged on remand with stealing £1 17s. 4d. from the person of John Edward Rippon, in the Victoria Dock-road, on the 25th ult. Prosecutor is a steward's boy on board the steamship Garonne, now lying in the Victoria Dock. He lived, when not employed on that vessel, at St. Stephen's House for Homeless Boys, in the East India-road. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., when the Garonne got into dock, the prisoner went on board the vessel and accosted the prosecutor, saying that he was his father, and asked him if he would like to go and see his mother at Doncaster. On Friday, October 28, prosecutor was at the pay-office, when he was met by the prisoner, who gave him his wages account and told him to go for his money. Prosecutor did so, and upon coming out the prisoner took it from his hand and was hurrying away, but was stopped by Police-constable Bitten. The prisoner stated that he had married the prosecutor's mother, and inquiries had been made at Doncaster as to the truth of this, and it was found that the prisoner did marry a woman named Rippon, and that they had under their charge a boy named John Edward Rippon.—Inspector Clark, of the K division, said that he knew the prisoner in 1870 as being employed at Scotland-yard as a clerk. He was transferred from there to the Y division, from which he was discharged for misconduct. The boy had been under his care, but had been taken away on account of the ill-treatment he received.—Mr. Phillips said that according to the letter he had received from the Chief Constable at Doncaster there appeared to be some relationship between the prisoner and the lad, but that did not justify him (the prisoner) in taking the hard-earned money of the prosecutor. Prisoner would go to gaol for six weeks, with hard labour.

The St. Pancras Guardians, being applied to by solicitors representing Annie Purchase, have declined to admit any liability in respect to the false imprisonment of the young woman.

OUR ARMY AS REORGANISED.

The great change in our army which took place some ten years ago, when the authorities very properly did away with the system of promotion by purchase, was a very decided alteration for the better. The future historian of our times will have some difficulty in making his readers believe that the nineteenth century was three score and ten years old before money ceased to be almost the sole test of an officer's fitness for advancement. The rules which made a certain, and by no means an inconsiderable, balance at his own or his friends' bankers the *sine qua non* of promotion in the army was simply a national disgrace, and the greatest praise is due to those who wiped this stain off our military code. Had the much-talked-of army reorganisation been content with this measure of reform as regards the commissioned ranks, and with increasing the strength of our line battalions—with giving the rank and file pensions which would provide for their comfort when no longer serving, and enable them to pass their old age without want—the efficiency of our army might, without any great increase of cost, have been made tenfold what it was a decade ago, and a hundred times greater than it is now. If we speak of the service as it exists to-day, it could be exceedingly difficult to find a single subject connected with it on which the country could be congratulated. In fact, the army has not been reformed; but it has been greatly changed, and numbers of changes seem to have been made simply for the sake of change. To remove old and time-honoured landmarks, to alter what required no alteration; to vary existing rules, and then modify or change their variations; and not unfrequently to go back to the former regulations, seems to have been the line of action which the War Office has of late years marked out for itself. And what has been the result?

A day's sojourn in Aldershot; a few hours spent in any of our garrison towns; a short visit to one of the military clubs; or the sight of one of the line battalions on parade, will answer this question most effectually. The best of our regimental officers—practical men hardly yet in the prime of life, who have been from fifteen to twenty years in the service, and have a margin of some years before they can be sneered at as "fogies" of a by-gone day—one and all declare that, except on paper, we have virtually no army whatever to depend upon, and that if a sudden call were made to-morrow upon our military resources, we could not send 10,000 men of regular troops into the field, if the fate of the Empire depended upon our doing so. Nor is this the worst feature of the case. Let any man with ordinary powers of observation witness a parade of one of our line regiments as at present constituted, and say whether the quality of the men is not such as to insure defeat rather than success had they to face hard ships and privations in the field. It was not with such woody lads as now fill our ranks that we put down the Indian mutiny, with odds of hundreds to one against us; nor was it with soldiers of this stamp that we were always able to crush our foes in every part of the globe, no matter how superior in numbers they were to us. According to the rules of the so-called reorganisation system, a recruit remains just about long enough with the colours to make him a really efficient soldier; but so soon as he becomes such, he is sent into the reserve, and in the army to spoil him for civil life, in which latter he stays long enough to unfit him for the discipline of the barracks or camp. But the typical English soldier—the man from 25 to 45 years of age, who had every item of his duty at his fingers' ends, who knew what to eat, drink, and avoid, either from his own practical knowledge, or by regimental tradition, in almost any part of the world he might have been sent to, exists no longer. The War Office has banished him from the service; and, as we shall see presently, he has been taken with him the *esprit de corps* as well as the number of his old regiment, and everything which made our army the admiration of the world for its sterling qualities, as well as the energy with which it not only faced but overcame all difficulties, no matter how great the latter might be.

Nor is the quantity, any more than the quality of our troops under the new order of things, a matter upon which the service can be congratulated. It is a well-known fact that there are very few regiments on home service that can muster more than half the proper complement of men; whilst not a few have barely 200 or 250 rank and file for duty. Thus, the Aldershot division consists, on paper, of more than 10,000 men. But when it was reviewed by Her Majesty last summer—an occasion when every available soldier had to join his corps—not more than some 6,400 of all ranks could be mustered; and this notwithstanding every possible effort being made to parade the state of affairs seems to be the rule more than the exception. Not long ago we read in the papers of a regiment quartered at Portsmouth, of which, when on church parade, the band, drummers, pioneers, and commissioned officers, taken together, outnumbered the rest of the battalion. And if we are to believe but one half of what we hear; this is by no means an exceptional case at the present time. Officers, and more particularly those in command of regiments, have in a very great measure lost all the pride in the corps to which they belong, and this for the very simple reason that they don't see their way towards making their battalions anything like efficient. No one cares to sow if it is another who will reap; and such is the case just now in the army. If a regiment becomes in numbers and in discipline what it ought to be, the chances are that should an insufficient corps be ordered abroad, the former will have to give men to make up the strength of the latter. Thus again, one of the chief landmarks of the old regimental *esprit de corps* has been swept away, and, as every one who knows the English soldier will admit, another, and a very considerable step towards inefficiency has been made.

The last new thing in army changes, is the abolition of the old numerical designations on the service, and their substitution by what are called territorial distinctions. Thus, for instance, the 64th and the 98th regiments exist no longer; but are now amalgamated together in one corps, which is called "The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment." The 2nd and 3rd battalions do, and yet do not, form part and parcel of the same corps. The 1st Battalion, formerly the 64th Regiment, is quartered in Ireland; the 2nd Battalion, formerly the 98th Regiment, is in Scinde. The same wonderful muddle has been worked out in every one of the newly named regiments that now make up an army. The old numerical titles, such as "The 1st Royals," "The 2nd Queens," "The 3rd Buffs," "The 4th King's Own," in which every regiment in the service took special pride, have been entirely abolished, and new local names given in their place. O' this worse than useless change, it is the simple truth to say that it is condemned by every regimental officer in the service. To say nothing of other reasons, the confusion which the present system of regimental names must cause whenever several corps are working together, is a very great objection in the opinion of all practised military men. But the wonder is, why the change should ever have been made. There are no fewer than five of these newly named corps that are called after different districts of Lancashire, viz., "The Lancashire Fusiliers," "The East Lancashire," "The North Lancashire," "The South Lancashire," and "The Royal Lancashire" Regiments; and the same is the case as regards Yorkshire, and the same is divided into first and second battalions, which are perfectly distinct to one from the other. Here, then, are no less than ten battalions of each of these two counties of which the names are so much alike as to be certain to ensure confusion if they happened to be brought together.

Supposing, for the sake of argument, that it was judicious to give every corps in the service a local designation; surely this could have been done, and each regiment might still have preserved its old number. Under the old rules, which were done away with last July, nearly every battalion in the service had some local or other distinction or addition to the number by which it was known. Thus, the 1st Foot was called the 1st or Royal Scots; the 2nd was the 2nd or Queen's; the 3rd was known as the 3rd or East Kent Buffs; the 4th was the 4th or King's Own Royal; the 5th was the 5th or Northumberland Fusiliers; the 6th was the 6th or Royal First Warwickshire; and so on. But it was by their numbers only that corps were known in garrison or camp or on parade. Surely these new distinctions which have been adopted without doing away with the old numerical designations? As regards the same, there is no doubt we said before, but one opinion

on the subject, which is, that, as at present in use, the new rules about the names of regiments have done more harm in the service than any one not acquainted with the army can possibly imagine.

There are other, and by no means trivial matters, of which the commissioned ranks of the army have reason to complain, since the different changes have of late been worked in on what is called the reorganisation of the service. Thus, if a captain has attained the age of forty, and is not yet promoted to a majority, he is obliged to retire upon a pension, and is thus, whilst in nine cases out of ten in the very prime of life, obliged to spend the rest of his days as an idler who has lost the profession he was trained to, and is too old to commence upon another one. If this regulation is persevered with, we shall, before long, have as many retired as there are full-pay officers in the land; and the former will increase in numbers as time goes on. In the same way, a major, who at the age of forty-two has not been promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, will be "retired" (a new verb lately invented by the War Office) whether he likes it or not. Add to these the rule by which no officer can remain in command of a regiment for more than five years, but must go on half-pay when that period has elapsed since he commenced to drive his regimental team, and we must come to the conclusion that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a difficult task in providing for the numerous host of pensioned and half-pay officers that will in years to come be so plentiful amongst us.

In the meantime, discontent and disgust with the service have increased, and are still on the increase, to an extent that was never known before in the British army. If it had been the object of the authorities not to reorganise but to disorganise the service, the work could not have been more thoroughly effected than it has within the last few years. So much so is this the case, that it is evident the whole matter will have to be reconsidered ere long, and a great deal of what has been done will in all probability have to be undone. It is rarely we find in any country blunders of such magnitude have been perpetrated under the name of reforms as those which have emanated from the War Office during the last few years, and are supposed by the officials to have reorganised the army, which they have, in point of fact, all but destroyed.

THE SERVICES.

The South African war medals for the undermentioned corps, raised in Natal for service in the Zulu war, are now ready for issue. The medals for the Cape Colonial Forces are in course of preparation, but are not yet ready for issue.

On Wednesday evening an able seaman named John Smye was assisting in sending down the royal yards of her Majesty's ship *Duncan*, at Sheerness, when he missed his footing on the cross-trees and fell a distance of 140ft., striking an iron davit used for getting up coal, and then falling overboard on to the bows of a steam pinnace lying alongside the ship. Both of his legs were broken and an arm was fractured. He was alive when picked up, but died shortly afterwards.

Arrangements have been completed for the transport of half the troops in Natal to the different stations they have been ordered to.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A VOLUNTEER.

At Westminster, on Thursday, Richard Bright, 22, and Samuel Bright, 25, painters, of 18, Pulford-street, Pimlico, were charged on a warrant with assaulting James Candy, on the 29th ult.—Mr. T. Duerdin Dutton prosecuted, and in opening said the case was a very bad one, the prisoner, Richard Bright, who was a member of the 1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, had threatened to fetch his rifle and shoot the prosecutor, but instead of that he brought down his sword-bayonet, and then stabbed him between the fingers. James Candy, whose right arm was in a sling, deposed that he lived at 16, Pulford-street, Pimlico, and was an engineer. The father and sister of the prisoner lived in the house. Late on Saturday night last he heard a noise in the passage, and singing and swearing being carried on by the two prisoners. He went and advised them to desist and not disturb other people, they then began to use bad language. Samuel made a blow at him, and struck him on the chest, and then witness pushed him down. Richard then laid hold of him by the collar, and he was pushed off and he fell on the stairs. He got up and said he would go and fetch his rifle and knock his head off. He rushed upstairs and came down with his sword-bayonet, and struck at his head with it from above, he being four steps up. A female lodger who had been attracted by the noise, pulled witness back, but the sword hit his right hand and cut the third finger right through. Then he made a thrust, and the point of the weapon went through between the third and fourth fingers; the thrust was aimed at the throat. Richard was very violent, and said he would kill some one in the house. Prisoners both said they were so drunk that they did not know what they were about.—Corroborative evidence having been given, a remand was granted for medical evidence prior to their being committed for trial, Samuel being admitted to bail in the meantime.

DEATH OF MR. MACDONALD, M.P.—Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P., died on Monday afternoon at his residence in Lanarkshire, after a short illness. Mr. Macdonald, who was secretary of the Miners' Association for Scotland, and president of the Miners' National Association, was in his 61st year. He had sat for Stafford in the Liberal interest since the general election of 1874.

THREE BLUE JACKETS DROWNED.—The Admiralty has received the following telegram from the Commodore on the Australian station relative to the capsizing of a boat belonging to Her Majesty's schooner *Alacrity*, involving the loss of three lives:—"Alacrity, surveying *Yendua* Island, Fiji, anchor Strahan Bay. Whaler in charge of Phillips; crew, four seamen and one native. Left schooner morning 6th September. No return evening; dingy sent to search. No result. Survivors, Eyre, Ryan, and native, state whaler capsized three hundred yards off reef, south end island. Heavy sea. Phillips, Jones, and Butler never reached shore. Schooner weighed next morning; found boat. No bodies seen; natives promise look out."

STRUGGLE WITH A PRISONER IN A TUNNEL.—An exciting chase after a prisoner at Portland-road Railway Station took place last Saturday afternoon. Constable Brackenbury, a plain-clothes officer, was in charge of a man named James Sheppard, who had been committed for trial that day from the Brentford Petty Sessions on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Hounslow. The constable was conveying the prisoner by rail to Clerkenwell prison. As the train was approaching Portland-road Station, Sheppard complained of a pain in his inside, and asked the constable if he would go out with him at that station. This the constable agreed to do. As soon as they put foot on the platform the prisoner first bolted along the platform, and then down the tunnel, being followed by the officer, who got up to him about the centre of the tunnel, where it was pitch dark. They had a desperate struggle for a minute or two, crossing and recrossing the rails. No train happened to come up at the time, or the affair would probably have resulted in something serious to one or both of the combatants. The railway officials having learnt what was going on, the telegraph was put into operation, and the traffic stopped. Two officials with lanterns in their hands having proceeded down the tunnel, they found that the constable had captured his prisoner, not, however, till he was compelled to strike him down with a stick. Sheppard was brought to the mouth of the tunnel, and with the assistance of another constable who appeared on the scene, was conveyed by his captor to goal. The prisoner had been several times convicted of felony, and was sentenced on one occasion to seven years' penal servitude. Some years ago he made an unsuccessful attempt to get out of prison.

The will of the late Lord Hatherley has recently been proved, the personality being sworn as amounting to over £100,000, the bulk of the property being left to the children of the deceased's brothers and sisters.

The Board of the Bishop of London's Fund has resolved to ask the Government's support to a measure for utilising the endowments of some of the churches in the City of London, which are no longer required, by the erection of other churches in the suburbs.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

In Leicester prison, a prisoner named Jarman, a confessor, who was awaiting his trial at the assizes for attempting to murder his wife in July last at Market Harborough, succeeded in evading the vigilance of the officials, and committed suicide by cutting his throat.

At the Rotherham Court-house three men—a father and sons—were called upon to appear in answer to a charge of assault which, it was alleged, had been committed by them. The elder defendant did not appear, and the police authorities stated that on receiving the summons he expressed the hope that "God might strike him dead" if either he or his sons were guilty. He was shortly afterwards seized with a fit, and died after an illness of a few hours.

An artificial flower maker named James Boddy, was found guilty at the Durham Assizes of stabbing an ascrobast named John Garrity, outside of a common lodging-house at Bishop Auckland, on the 14th September during a row.—The prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Another case of shooting a former lover was decided on Monday before the Paris Criminal Court. The victim, a *chef de cuisine*, declined to acknowledge the child of a girl he had seduced, named Marie Ruellet, whereupon the mother purchased a revolver and fired it at him. He was seriously wounded, but has now recovered. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

On Wednesday, at Leeds, a middle-aged labourer, named Thomas Lowe, was charged with an attempt to murder Harriet Bradbury, aged 24, the sister of his wife. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner, his wife, and eight children, together with the woman Bradbury, were all in the kitchen of the prisoner's house in Wadsworth-street, Kirkstall-road, Leeds, when the prisoner attacked Bradbury from behind, and with a clasp-knife stabbed her in the neck. It is alleged that the prisoner had a revengeful feeling against Bradbury because she had resisted some immoral proposals he had made. He stands remanded for a week.

In a case tried at Maidstone Assizes, in which a soldier stole a deposit belonging to a comrade, forged his signature, and obtained £20 which he had placed in the Post Office Savings Bank, counsel for the Treasury denied the liability of the Post Office to pay the amount to the actual depositor, but suggested that the Postmaster-General might depart from this rule owing to the hardship of the present case. Lord Coleridge said the depositor's claim should be one of right and not of grace, and he expressed his astonishment that a regulation should have been made which placed the Government in a different position from that of a banker, who had to make good any amount obtained by forgery.

A young man named Arthur Claud Jones, who was convicted at Maidstone on Wednesday of uttering spurious coin at Hastings, raised an ingenious defence. He accounted for the presence in his portmanteau of 25 counterfeit shillings of the same mould as one he had passed at an hotel by saying that he must have received them from some strangers whilst card playing. Lord Justice Bramwell disbelieved this story, and sentenced the accused to a year's hard labour.

At the Durham Assizes this week, Mr. Justice Cave sentenced James Brown, a rivetter, and Francis Thompson, a labourer, each to fifteen years' penal servitude; and Thomas Cox, labourer, and Robert Alder, pitman, each to twelve years' penal servitude, for criminal assaults upon women and children at Durham, Sunderland, Lanca- chester, and Willington, in the county of Durham.

A daring robbery was committed at Southsea on Wednesday. Mr. A. Read, the keeper of a beerhouse and china shop, left his house in charge of a stepdaughter. One of two men who were seen in the neighbourhood went into the china shop and engaged in conversation for about ten minutes, when he purchased a penny salt cellar and left. The other man had a glass of beer in the shop. On Mr. Read returning home he found that a chest of drawers upstairs had been forced open, and £100 and two watches stolen.

FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Considerable agitation was caused in commercial circles in the early part of the week by the announcement in a provincial contemporary that the French Treaty Negotiations had collapsed. The *Times* subsequently modified the statement, apparently on authority, to the extent of representing that the negotiations were only adjourned, and later on the newspaper which published the rumour in the first instance stated—"No treaty is possible for the present, yet we are nearer to a more satisfactory one in the future than ever we were before. The debate on the tariff on woollens was not really opened. Sir C. Dilke will probably come back to Paris, but without the Commissioners, in a fortnight, with a view of learning whether there be any utility in renewing negotiations then. Not only may it prove possible that a further prolongation will be granted us, if required, but it will not be surprising to find that more than one member of the coming Cabinet disapproves of the conversion of *ad valorem* into specific duties; so that the renewal of negotiations may, when the time comes, take place on quite a different basis from this year's discussion."

FEVER IN ST. PANCRAS.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquiry on Thursday, at the Coroner's Court, King's-road, St. Pancras, on the body of Annie Griffiths, aged twelve, of Sidney-street, St. Pancras. Deceased had been ailing for a short time, the fever being prevalent in the neighbourhood. The coroner said the poorer classes had an objection to the removal of their relatives to parish hospitals, but if they knew how well the fever hospitals were conducted, and had the least idea how well the patients were treated, and how many comforts they obtained which they could not command at home, they would avail themselves of the opportunity. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Henry Tomlinson Tarrant, 42, clerk, was indicted for having stolen seventeen rings and other articles, value £25 8s. 4d., the property of William Lister and another, wholesale jewellers, of Birmingham. Mr. Mead conducted the prosecution. Prisoner was defended by Mr. Purcell. Mr. Mead said about seven years ago a Miss Dow, then a highly respectable woman, rented the house 22A, Nutford-place, Edgware-road, where she carried on the business of a corset maker. After a time she was joined by the prisoner, the two passing as husband and wife, and altering the name to Tarrant. A notice also appeared on the ground-floor window to the effect that Mr. Tarrant carried on the business of a register-office for servants.

Practically no business of any nature was carried on. On the 23rd April last, prosecutors, who are manufacturing jewellers, having advertised in the *London* papers a medallion portrait of the late Lord Beaconsfield, received a letter signed "S. S. Tarrant," in which it was requested that specimens of the portraits in bronze, silver, and gold, and other goods might be forwarded, as Madame Tarrant had a large number of customers amongst the upper ranks of society, and would have opportunities of disposing of such articles of jewellery. Believing the statement in the letter to be true, Messrs. Lister forwarded jewellery to the amount mentioned in the indictment. No money being sent in return, suspicions were aroused, and Inspector King, of the Detective Department, going to the house, he found that prisoner and Miss Dow were living in one room, the sole furniture of which consisted of a bedstead and a box. On telling the woman what it was he wanted, she at once produced from a smaller box, a sum of money, and the greater portion of the articles forwarded by Messrs. Lister were recovered. The woman was arrested and in May last sentenced to six months' hard labour for her participation in the swindle.

The prisoner now succeeded in making good his escape and evaded detection until recently.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Inspector King said he had known the prisoner for many years as a dangerous swindler, and he had already been in penal servitude for five years. He had been mixed up with the possession of a house in which a large number of young Belgian girls were found. He subsequently, by fraud, obtained possession of a house in Peabody-crescent, from which he issued circulars to the aristocracy. By these means he succeeded in defrauding a large number of tradesmen in all parts of London and the suburbs.—The Assistant-Judge passed sentence of five years' penal servitude, to be followed by four years' police supervision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

On Monday, the King and Queen of Italy left Vienna to return to Rome. They were accompanied to the railway station by the Emperor of Austria and a brilliant suite. On the platform the two monarchs parted in the most cordial manner, several times kissing each other on both cheeks.

General Sausier has ordered several Arabs who were made prisoners, to be shot. He has also arrested eight of the notables of Kerouan. The insurgents have recommenced their depredations in the neighbourhood of that city.

The general election for the Swiss National Council has gone greatly against the Conservatives, who have lost so many seats that they will hardly be able to command a majority in the new Legislature.

Mr. Grant-Duff, the newly-appointed Governor of Madras, landed at Bombay on Monday morning.

The Cheiks and Ulemas in Egypt, not satisfied with the suppression of the *Egypte* newspaper, voted the death of the editor, M. Laffon. In order to avoid serious complications, the French Consul at once gave the editor a guard, and he left Egypt by a French mail steamer.

The cemeteries of Paris presented on Monday a repetition of the scenes regularly witnessed on the anniversary of the Festival of All Saints. Pere Lachaise, Mont Parnasse, and Montmartre were thronged during the day by crowds laden with wreaths of flowers, statuettes, and emblems of various devices destined to do honour to the memory of the dead. The graves of departed political leaders, and of men famed in art, science, and literature, were as usual profusely decked.

The Mechanics National Bank of Newark, New Jersey, has suspended payment in consequence of the default of the cashier. All the assets are reported to be lost, and as the bank was one of the strongest institutions of the kind in America, it is believed that the amount of the loss will be several millions of dollars. Baldwin, the clerk, has been arrested.

It is stated that the money deposited in England to the credit of the Confederate Government during the Civil War, was placed in the Bank of England. Accounts differ respecting the figure of the amount, which is now variously reported at from 800,000 dollars to 17,000,000 dollars.

A quarrel has broken out between the Porte and the Bulgarian Government.

Mr. Skead, of Canada, has declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-west territory.

The negotiations between the bondholders' delegates and the Porte, have been interrupted.

The elections to the National Council of Switzerland are regarded as a decided Radical victory.

The French Army now surrounding Kairwan, numbers 22,000 men, under the command of six generals.

The Empress Eugenie left Paris for England by the tidal train on Tuesday morning. While in Paris the Empress visited the Invalides and St. Cloud.

Prince Bismarck, in reply to a telegram of adhesion from certain Leipzig students, says that he is neither surprised nor discouraged at the result of the Berlin elections.

In the city of Prague many houses have been searched, and several persons arrested, owing to Socialist pamphlets having been circulated in large quantities.

The Earl of Life has been appointed by Her Majesty's Government to go on a special mission, to Dresden to invest his Majesty the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Legislative Section of the Council of State has commenced the examination of the new gendarmery regulations. Baker Pasha and Mustapha Pasha were present.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has intimated to the Porte that he must hold it responsible for the conclusion of a settlement of the war indemnity at the same time as an arrangement is arrived at with the bondholders.

A Montreal telegram states that judgment has been given in the Court of Review against Mr. William Duckett for sitting and voting in the Quebec Legislative Assembly without being legally qualified. The judgment is for 75,000 dollars, being at the rate of 2,000 dollars for each day on which Mr. Duckett took his seat in the House.

A New York correspondent telegraphs that the present expectation of the Irish party in the States that 10,000 dollars will be raised within the next three months in aid of the agitation in Ireland, contrasted with the proposal at a recent meeting that the subscription should be 100,000 dollars, testifies that the interest in the Land League on that side of the Atlantic is flagging.

Mr. Hamlin, the newly-appointed United States Minister to Spain, in a speech delivered in Boston, said that he intended to exert himself to remove the obstructive regulations which hampered American commerce with the Spanish colonies, and more especially with Cuba.

The United States war vessel *Alliance*, which has been on a cruise in search of the Arctic exploring vessel *Jeannette*, has arrived at Halifax (Nova Scotia), without having obtained any tidings of the missing vessel.

The centenary of the abolition of serfdom in 1781 by the Emperor Joseph II., is to be celebrated shortly with popular rejoicings throughout Austria. Fetes upon a large scale are being prepared in Vienna.

Count Munster, German Ambassador in London, has gone to Hanover for a while to act as Marshal, or President, of the Landtag, a dignity which is held of no slight account.

The Berlin University is still increasing in numbers. There are already 200 more students than during the first half of the year.

The coronation of the Czar has been definitely fixed to take place at Moscow in May next year.

Money orders payable in Sweden may now be obtained at any money order office in the United Kingdom.

Baron Soveral, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, has been designated Portuguese Minister at Madrid.

A severe storm has occurred at Naples, doing much damage.

The agitation for Canadian independence is said to be increasing, as evidenced by the views expressed by some of the Ottawa papers.

The Siamese Ambassador is carrying on negotiations at Vienna for the purchase of arms and for the acquisition of the services of Austrian officers to instruct the Siamese army.

Great floods have occurred at Knin, in Croatia, owing to the overflow of the river Krka. Houses are inundated and much damage has been done to the crops in the surrounding fields. The roads are submerged and postal communication has been suspended.

The Governor of Illinois, under the advice of the Treasury Cattle Commission, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of cattle to Illinois from certain portions of the Atlantic States declared infected with pleuro-pneumonia, unless the said cattle have a proper health certificate.

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